FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 NOVEMBER 1984

Lebanon

Al Naqurah Talks — The Lebanese delegation to the Al-Naqurah talks expressed Lebanon's willingness to allow UNIFIL to deploy in both Tyre and Sidon, IDF radio disclosed in a report on the 29 November session. An Israeli spokesman welcomed this as a "point of departure which should be developed," according to the radio, which noted that Israel had rejected Lebanon's initial demand that UNIFIL only be deployed along the international border.

This new development in Lebanon's position came after senior Israeli sources cited by *HA'ARETZ* said the talks were on the verge of breaking down, contending that Syria had "lost control" of the Lebanese and expressing the hope that the Syrians would pressure the Lebanese Government not to "sabotage" the talks.

Security — A booby-trapped car exploded in the Druze-held town of 'Alayh, killing or wounding several people, Voice of Lebanon radio reported early on 29 November. A missile was fired into the Christian district of Al-Ashrafiyah shortly afterward, killing two people and wounding five others, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

Earlier, spokesmen for the Islamic Jihad told a news agency in Beirut that their organization was not planning an attack in Italy but they warned of possible retaliation against Italy for the arrest of seven Jihad members, AFP reported.

PLO

PNC Session — Last-minute differences among Palestinian leaders delayed the conclusion of the 17th PNC session by 1 day and held up the election of a new PLO Executive Committee, the *JORDAN TIMES* disclosed. The differences involve the formation of a new PLO leadership, the addition of new PNC members in the current session, and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's public retraction of his resignation, which most of the Fatah Central Committee members saw as a maneuver to evade pressure to change his personal style of leadership. 'Arafat was harshly criticized in the PNC Political Committee's closed session for the attitude reflected in moves such as the Cairo visit, according to sources cited by the paper.

In a speech to the 28 November session broadcast by Amman radio, 'Arafat stressed that he was sincere in submitting his resignation, adding that the PNC has the right to tell him whether to "go or stay" now that he has presented an account of his behavior to the PNC Political Committee. He also publicized details of his warning of an air attack on the PNC session, noting his statement that "they sent a Sukhoi to the Riyaq airfield in preparation for strafing the PNC building."

Meanwhile, the PNC Political Committee issued a statement, reported by Amman radio, to be submitted to the final PNC session. The political statement presents suggestions for joint Palestinian-Jordanian moves to regain the occupied territory, stresses Palestinian national unity, condemns all attempts to split the PLO, asserts the need to rectify relations with Syria, underlines the importance of relations with Egypt, and views 'Arafat's visit to Egypt as a step aimed at strengthening relations with the Egyptian people.

As for the Israeli Labor Party Knesset member's intention to address the PNC session, 'Abd al-Wahab Darawshah called off his trip to Amman because Jordan refused him entry and, to respect the Labor Party's wishes, decided to return to Israel, Jerusalem radio revealed.

PFLP Secretary General George Habash, in a message to the PNC session read on Damascus radio, stated that the unilateral call to convene the PNC in Amman is not "the end of the road," and he vowed to continue to struggle for PLO unity.

Soviet Message — On the "Day of International Solidarity with the Palestinian people," a Soviet Government message to the PLO, cited by TASS, expressed the conviction that the Palestinian resistance movement will surmount its current difficulties and affirmed Soviet support for PLO opposition to imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East.

'Arafat Visit to UK Canceled — The publisher who invited 'Arafat to Britain said the trip was canceled because 'Arafat could not be assured a visa, London PRESS ASSOCIATION reported.

Israel

Security — Two Katyusha rockets were fired into the Jordan Valley from the area where the Syrian and Jordanian borders meet, Jerusalem radio reported. In a separate development, police stated that an explosion near an apartment building in Petah Tiqva was probably a terrorist act, the radio noted.

Tabah — Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the Knesset that Israel is ready to resume negotiations with Egypt over Tabah but that Israel opposes using the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) to police the disputed area, Jerusalem radio reported. While Shamir said the Egyptians have agreed to the deployment of the MFO in Tabah, monitored Egyptian media have not confirmed this.

Mitterrand Visit to Syria

The two sides discussed points of agreement more than points of disagreement and emerged from the talks with the impression that their future relations will be better than they were in the past, President Hafiz al-Asad stated at a press conference reported by Damascus radio following his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand. For his part, Mitterrand praised

Syria's role in ending the Lebanese civil war and expressed France's view that Israel should not have invaded Lebanon. After returning to Paris, Mitterrand acknowledged that his visit will not lead to any concrete result in the near future but said it will make possible the normalization of relations between France and Syria, Paris Radio reported.

Maghreb Affairs

Western Sahara — Moroccan forces in the Western Sahara "crushed" a new Polisario attack on 25 November, killing 114 enemy troops and destroying 8 T-55 tanks, according to a Moroccan announcement cited by MAP. On the Moroccan side, 14 Soldiers were killed and 38 injured.

Algerian Military Reorganization — President Chadli Bendjedid has issued decrees establishing a new general staff and reorganizing the administration of the armed forces into six military regions, Algiers radio reported.

Gulf Affairs

GCC Summit — Resuming its fifth-session working meetings, the GCC summit discussed the Iran-Iraq war, collective Arab action, the upcoming Arab summit, and defense issues, among other topics, according to a statement by a Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry official cited by KUNA. The Official also announced the extension of 'Abdallah Bisharah's appointment as GCC secretary general until November 1988.

Tanker Routes, Gromyko Visit — A plan to change tanker routes in the Gulf out of the range of "hostile planes" was recently implemented by GCC countries, Western diplomatic sources in Kuwait told Muscat's *'UMAN*. The same sources affirmed that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will visit Kuwait, although the date of the visit has not been fixed, *'UMAN* added.

Saudi Denial on Facilities for U.S. — An official Saudi source cited by SPA denied a *PRAVDA* report that the Kingdom has agreed to let U.S. military forces use its military bases.

Iran

Border Agreement With Turkey — Iran and Turkey have agreed not to allow any activity on their territory aimed against the other's security, Ankara radio reported. The agreement was reached in Ankara between Turkish officials and a visiting Iranian delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Shaykholeslam. Further bilateral contacts will include visits to Turkey by the Iranian interior minister and prime minister, the radio noted.

Comment on Iraqi-U.S. Relations — The opening of the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad is merely the manifestation of long-standing, deep relations between Iraq and the United States and is an attempt to raise the morale of Iraq's "dying forces," Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi asserted in remarks reported by Tehran radio.

DRA-Pakistan

In a statement to the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Kabul, broadcast by Kabul radio, the DRA protested alleged Pakistani overflights and shelling of the Afghan border area. If the Pakistani authorities allow such "aggressions and provocations" to continue, the consequences will be "very dangerous," the statement warned.

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UK Invitation to PLO's 'Arafat Withdrawn

PM271045 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Nov 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Invitation to 'Arafat Is Withdrawn"]

[Text] Mr William Armstrong, managing director of the publishers Sidgwick and Jackson, said yesterday that he was withdrawing an invitation to Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the PLO to visit Britain next month. He said the decision had been made because the visit would pose unacceptable levels of risk of threats to his staff by "extremist elements" opposed to the visit. The invitation had been made in the name of Mr Alan Hart, the author of a new book on the PLO leader. Mr Hart said he regretted the decision.

Further on Cancelled Visit

LD282005 London Press Association in English 1956 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Britain is definitely off, it was announced tonight. Author Alan Hart, who issued a personal invitation to the Palestinian leader, said the trip had been cancelled becuse the government could not give assurances over a visa for his entry to the UK. Mr Hart has written a biography of the PLO leader which is to be published next month. He stepped in with his personal initiative after his publishers, Sidgwick and Jackson, withdrew their invitation for "security reasons."

'Arafat Calls for Egypt's Return to Arab Ranks

NC232136 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2048 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 23 Nov (MENA) — Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat has demanded that Egypt return to the Arab fold. He said: The indomitable Arab mare has thrown everyone who tried to approach or to lead her during the many years that Egypt has been absent. The Arab mare waits for her knight, Egypt, to lead her onward. In a statement to be published by the Egyptian papers tomorrow, 'Arafat adds that Egypt has left a great vacuum in the Arab leadership and that the highest Arab interests require its return. 'Arafat points out that his visit to Cairo and his meetings with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak there and in Guinea reflect the positive Egyptian stands taken in the last 3 years. He says: Egypt protected us in the Mediterrenean during one of our most difficult moments.

In his statement, Yasir 'Arafat specifies the phases of action for the next phase. He says that there are three: Egypt's resumption of its leading role in the Arab world, the cessation of the Gulf war, and the Arab Maghreb states' assumption of their responsibilities by serving as a crane that can lift the Mashriq out of its problems, which are drowning and destroying it and thus threatening the entire Arab nation. The Palestinian leader describes the convocation of the PNC as a harsh response to those who attacked him and accused him of treason for having contacted and visited Egypt after leaving besieged Tripoli.

Abu 'Ammar says that the current PNC session constitutes a confirmation of and a restoration of the legitimacy of that organization. He explains that dissidents and traitors cannot undermine this legitimacy, because it derives from the Palestinian people themselves, and they alone can withdraw it. The Palestinian leader emphasizes that the PNC meeting marks the beginning of an extremely important new phase in Arab affairs.

As for the PLO's relations with Syria, 'Arafat says he is convinced that there is an agreement between Al-Asad and Israel by which Tel Aviv will give Al-Asad the opportunity to devote his time and efforts to the PLO, rather than diverting his attention. 'Arafat emphasizes that the PLO will accept no one's guardianship and will permit no force to surround and besiege it.

On Soviet relations with the PLO, 'Arafat says that the Soviets deal with Syria as an ally and with the PLO as a friend, and that he leaves it to the Soviet Union to explain why it did not send a delegation to the PNC sessions in Amman.

'Arafat on Arab-Egyptian Relations, Husayn Initiative

NC270609 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2300 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 26 Nov (MENA) — In an exclusive interview to be published in tomorrow's issue of *AL-AKHBAR*, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said that the PLO's main task during the next stage is to bring about the restoration of Egyptian-Arab relations. He added: I consider Egypt's role to be that of a leader, which must be restored in this cultural struggle.

'Arafat said that the PLO will play an important role in the coming stage to ensure that Egypt will lead this struggle, working with the same enthusiasm and conviction that it demonstrated at the recent Islamic conference in Rabat, where the PLO succeeded in restoring Egypt to its leading role. The PLO also succeeded at that conference in defeating all attempts to prevent Egypt's return to its leadership of the Islamic conference.

'Arafat added in his interview that the PNC is now discussing Egyptian-Palestinian relations and that the Political Committee will present a draft resolution to the council to outline a strategy defining this relationship. 'Arafat said that he submitted a report to the Political Committee on his last visit to Cairo and his meeting with President Husni Mubarak. He added that the PNC will issue a statement on this visit following its meetings.

On the Jordanian initiative submitted by King Husayn to the PNC, 'Arafat said that the council will discuss it and will announce a plan for joint Palestinian-Jordanian action. Referring to Security Council Resolution No 242, 'Arafat said that His Majesty King Husayn presented the initiative and, thus, it must be discussed. He added: This resolution was passed after the June 1967 war and concerned Syria, Jordan, and Egypt. It was not at that time concerned with the Palestinians, and we were not a party to it. Hence, the three countries accepted it. But more important than this, according to 'Arafat, is that the PNC will come out with a practical formula for deepening the unique relations between Jordan and the Palestinians.

He said that the PLO Executive Committee will remain in Amman following of the current PNC session in order to continue the dialogue with His Majesty King Husayn on the joint

Jordanian-Palestinian concept and on the decisions to be reached by the PNC. The committee will then make a tour that will include most of Arab countries, to brief their leaders on the results of the PNC meetings and of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue.

'Arafat announced that the PLO would agree to attend any international conference under UN auspices that would be attended by all parties to the Middle East conflict, to discuss solutions to the Palestinian issue.

PNC Spokesman Denies Report on Cairo Session

JN251530 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Amman, 25 Nov (PETRA) — Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, official spokesman of the PNC's 17th session, denied that the PNC intends to hold a session in Cairo after 6 months. In a statement to PETRA, he said the PNC holds an ordinary session every year, but under certain circumstances the meetings of the PNC are delayed from the date set. He said: The PNC is called into extraordinary session under certain circumstances. The PNC spokesman asserted that there is no plan or decision as yet to hold the PNC after a certain time and not on its normal date. Some reports said the PNC will hold a session 6 months after the current session in Amman.

Syrian 'Liberation' Group Cables Support for 'Arafat

LD272022 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] The General Secretariat of the National Alliance for the Liberation of Syria has sent a cable to Brother Abu 'Ammar expressing its conviction that the holding of the PNC in Amman was a true demonstration of the will of the overwhelming majority of the Palestinian people. It added that the efforts being exerted behind the scenes to disrupt the Palestinian ranks is a betrayal of Palestine and of Arabism and Islam. In the name of the millions of suppressed members of the fraternal Syrian people who are rebelling against oppression and injustice by the regime there, the cable expressed support for the decisive steps being taken to rally the Palestinians under the banners of the PLO and its legitimate leadership.

Sanaa VOP Announces Death of PLA Official

GF281940 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The PLO Executive Committee and the General Command of the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] announce with sorrow to the masses of our Palestinian people and to our Arab nation, the death of Staff Colonel Bahjat 'Abd al-Amin, director general of the Occupied Homeland Affairs Department, and one of the most prominent founder-leaders of the PLA forces. He died on Tuesday, 27 November 1984, in Damascus, at a time when he was at the peak of his revolutionary and devoted contribution to his cause, revolution, and organization, the PLO.

Further Reportage on PNC Meeting, Activities

Dissidents' Conditions To Attend

JN271928 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] The Palestinian leaders in Damascus today replied to the invitation they received from the PNC in Amman to attend the Amman meeting. Our radio obtained the text of the reply cable the Palestinian leaders sent to Shaykh al-Sa'ih. It said verbatim: To Shaykh al-Sa'ih. We received your cable and in reply to it we tell you that we will go to Amman to attend the PNC when the following conditions are met:

1. Guaranteeing our safe arrival in and departure from Amman, accompanied by the Algerian ambassador in Damascus.
2. Freedom of expression without any interruption by any PNC member.
3. Radio and television should carry our statements or opinions live without omitting anything.
4. To be allowed to carry our personal weapons in Amman and the PNC building.
5. To order out of the council Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and all those who replaced other PNC members as well as all the Jordanians.

PFLP Sources on Session

JN280716 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The PFLP has stated that convening the PNC session in Amman in the absence of most of the Palestinian organizations as well as a large number of nationalist figures and representatives of popular organizations does not serve the Palestinian people's national interests, and deprives the PNC session of its legitimacy.

In a press statement yesterday Bassam Abu Sharif, PFLP Political Bureau member, said that the PFLP will do its best to entrench the alliance among the Democratic Alliance parties, and will continue its struggle to restore unity to PLO ranks on the basis of a national program that is hostile to imperialism and Zionism.

A PFLP source has also denied Salim al-Za'nun's claims that the PFLP did not attend the Amman meeting because Syria put pressure on it. He said: The decision not to attend the Amman meeting is an internal decision made by the PFLP in view of the grave political and organizational perils resulting from this meeting.

Another PFLP source yesterday explained that any joint Jordanian-PLO maneuver on the international level and under the slogan, land in exchange for peace, is capitulation to the Jordanian working plan and a strike against the PLO program which calls for struggle to achieve the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on Palestinian soil.

'Arafat Reveals Syrian Plots

JN280842 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 28 Nov 84 pp 1, 20

[Excerpt] Amman — The PNC Political Committee held a closed session following the conclusion of the PNC session last night. During this session, Yasir 'Arafat delivered a lengthy speech in which he explained all the circumstances that the PLO has experienced since the 16th PNC session. During the session, 'Arafat revealed important secrets about the Syrian regime's role in plotting against the PLO and in dividing Lebanon into factional cantons.

SAWT AL-SHA'B has learned that 'Arafat informed the committee that the Syrian role falls within the framework of a U.S.-Israeli plan whose implementation began at the hands of the Syrian regime when its army entered Lebanon in 1976.

SAWT AL-SHA'B has also learned that during his speech 'Arafat produced a message sent by the late Kamal Junblatt to some Arab states through the PLO office in Cairo. In the message, Kamal Junblatt had appealed to these Arab states to expose this plan in order to prevent its implementation. 'Arafat also reviewed in detail the Syrian regime's conspiratorial role during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He said: The batteries of the Syrian anti-aircraft missiles and other guns were withdrawn before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. 'Arafat added: When the invasion began, the Syrian forces were ordered to withdraw as far as Sawfar where they settled along with the Israeli forces. He said: At the same time the Israeli forces besieged Beirut for 88 days without 'Arafat receiving any contact from the Syrian president.

'Arafat disclosed that the Syrian authorities had sold 3,000 tons of weapons and ammunition to Iran. These weapons had been sent by the PRC to the Palestinian revolution through the port of Tripoli during the siege of Beirut.

Differences Delay Final Session

JN290727 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29 Nov 84 pp 1, 5

[By Lamis K. Andoni, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — Last-minute differences among the top Palestinian leadership Wednesday held up the election of a new PLO Executive Committee and overshadowed the last meeting of the 17th PNC. Wednesday's evening session of the PNC was to be the last, when a new Executive Committee was to be elected, and the 17th PNC wound up. But differences between PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his colleagues in the Fatah Central Committee delayed the evening session by almost three hours and the PNC had to put forward its conclusion by a day. Before the scheduled start of the evening session Wednesday, Mr 'Arafat called the top leaders of the organisation to meet with him at his Regency Palace headquarters to discuss their differences with him, but few of them showed up. This consequently lead to the delay of the session.

The differences emerged over the formation of a new leadership for the PLO, the addition of new members to the PNC during the current session and Mr 'Arafat's resignation and public retraction of the decision Wednesday. The PLO chairman's announcement that he was resigning, during a closed session Tuesday night, and the dramatic scene in the PNC auditorium that preceded the retraction Wednesday, were the last straws which aggravated the differences between Mr 'Arafat and the 10-member Fatah committee.

The committee, or most of its members, viewed Mr 'Arafat's announcement and retraction of his resignation partly as a manoeuvre to evade pressures on him to change his personal style of leadership and not to bow to their desires by appealing directly to the PNC and the popular Palestinian opinion inside the PNC hall.

The episode of Mr 'Arafat's resignation started much before the convening of the PNC. According to well-informed sources, Mr 'Arafat was going to announce that he was stepping down as PLO chairman during the opening session of the PNC last Thursday in the presence of His Majesty King Husayn. But a number of Fatah officials moved swiftly and dissuaded him from doing so when they held intense talks with him just one hour before the scheduled opening time of the parliament-in-exile. Mr 'Arafat himself confirmed the story in his address to the council Wednesday.

The Fatah officials were apprehensive that such a move on the part of Mr 'Arafat was embarrassing both to Jordan and the PLO. But other Palestinian sources also explain that the Fatah Central Committee was also sure that an announcement by Mr 'Arafat that he was stepping down would have stirred popular sentiments and resulted in a dramatic and emotional scene right there at the opening session of the council. The expected result was contrary to the calculations of the committee which was anticipating an open and candid discussion of Mr 'Arafat's controversial visit to Cairo last December.

The Fatah leadership hoped that by clarifying the circumstances that led to his visit to Cairo and his meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Mr 'Arafat could end once and for all the controversy the visit had sparked and the widening internal PLO differences which surfaced after the rebellion in the ranks of Fatah.

A communique issued by the committee last January described Mr 'Arafat's visit with Egypt as an "organisational violation" but stopped short of condemning it. Since then, the committee has been trying to impose organisational constraints on Mr 'Arafat to guarantee that any "unilateral decisions" such as the Cairo visit would not be repeated. Although Mr 'Arafat's Cairo visit was referred to the PNC for discussion and evaluation, only a few of the speakers at the council referred to it specifically or condemned it outright. The issue was, however, brought up at Tuesday's closed session of the Political Committee which met immediately after the close of the regular session of the council Tuesday evening when 'Arafat stood up and said: "I have been the target of seething attacks ever since I visited Cairo, and I believe it is time I defended myself."

"I want to tell it all; so, no reporters please," he said, and all journalists and media personnel and guests were asked to leave the auditorium. (Some guests were later discovered to have stayed behind, according to sources).

In the closed session that followed the departure of journalists and media personnel from the hall, Mr 'Arafat was the target of harsh criticism by members of the Political Committee, according to the sources who attended the meetings. The attacks were primarily aimed at Mr 'Arafat's "individualistic decisions and attitudes reflected in moves such as the Cairo visit" among other things, the sources told the *JORDAN TIMES*.

After more than two hours of heated arguments, Mr 'Arafat "turned the table" on his critics by announcing his resignation which provoked protests by the PNC members present and the anger of the Fatah Central Committee, according to the sources. As soon as the news that Mr 'Arafat had resigned spread, dozens of delegates went to his suite at the Regency Palace Hotel trying to dissuade him from stepping down. PNC Deputy Speaker Salim al-Za'nun described it as "a sleepless night" for the PNC members.

The Fatah Central Committee members had also accused him of "acting on his own" and "without consulting his colleagues" during clashes between his supporters and the Fatah rebels in mid-1984.

Responding to the criticism on Egypt, the sources said, Mr 'Arafat initially defended himself on the basis that he and Farug Qaddumi, head of the PLO's Political Committee, tried "to make the necessary contacts with Egypt to help it disentangle itself" from the U.S.-sponsored separate peace treaty with Israel. Mr 'Arafat also produced documents revealing information about Syria's role in the Fatah rebellion and plans against the PLO as a whole.

The Fatah Central Committee had no intention of removing Mr 'Arafat from the chairmanship of the PLO, especially that he enjoyed the support of the Palestinian masses and that it was originally a Syrian demand that Mr 'Arafat be ousted.

Mr 'Arafat, apparently tired of harsh criticisms and attacks and moves to impose restraints on his freedom of movements within the political arena, forced the issue by offering Fatah two choices: Either he is the trusted leader who enjoys the popular support or he is "impeding the revolutionary line of the PLO and therefore has to step down." In effect, Mr 'Arafat's step seemed to foil the Fatah Central Committee's aims of changing the leadership of the PLO to a collective one.

Fatah officials complain in private that Mr 'Arafat pursued some of his "individualistic" tendencies throughout the PNC sessions in Amman. They say that they were not consulted over the appointment of several new members to the council and a speech to the council by a representative of the Syrian opposition, Jasim 'Alwan last Sunday.

A Fatah official said that permitting Mr 'Alwan to address the PNC was a "mistake" because one of the main objectives of the current session of the council was "to extend an olive branch to the Syrian leadership and not to close the door on reconciliation."

Mr 'Alwan's speech was particularly directed against the Syrian leaders whom he accused of seeking to destroy the PLO. He also accused the Syrian authorities of detaining a large number of political dissidents and torturing them.

Mr 'Arafat was expected to meet with the Central Committee members in the early hours of Thursday, after the evening session ended, to try to reach agreement with them on these differences and the composition of the Executive Committee. The PNC will hold a final session at 10 a.m. this morning, and the election of the PLO Executive Committee was expected then.

The *JORDAN TIMES* has learnt that Fatah will be represented in the committee by the same three members as elected last year at the 16th session of the PNC: Mr 'Arafat, Mr Qaddumi and Mr Mahmud 'Abbas. One of the main point of disagreement between Mr 'Arafat and the Fatah Central Committee is over the appointment of independent members to the Executive Committee and leaving three seats vacant in the committee for factions that have not attended the PNC session in Amman.

Apart from the three Fatah representatives in the Executive Committee, the following are tipped to be elected members of the committee during Thursday's session, according to informed sources: 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad (the Arab Liberation Front); Muhammad 'Abbas (the Palestine Liberation Front); Dr Hanna Nasir; Mr Fahd al-Qawasimah (independents). Dr Ahmad Sidqi al-Dajani and Shafiq al-Hut (both independents) were also tipped to be elected members, but as of Wednesday the two were not willing to accept the nomination and Fatah leaders were holding talks with them.

The three vacant seats are reserved for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and most probably the pro-Syrian Al-Sa'iqah. However, the sources said, the allotment of the seat to Al-Sa'iqah will depend on future developments in Palestinian-Syrian relations.

Political Committee Issues Statement

JN290806 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Amman — The PNC will hold a meeting at 1100 today. It will listen to the political statement and final resolutions. A new Executive Committee will be elected to succeed the committee that has resigned. Last evening the PNC approved the recommendations by the committee on Palestinian affairs in Lebanon after making the necessary amendments.

In last night's session under Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, the PNC Political Committee issued a statement asserting the fraternal and distinguished relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian people, its historical, cultural, human, and geographical components, and common interests. The political statement, prepared by the Political Committee to reply to the report by the PLO Political Department's head, affirms the need to strengthen

this relationship and to intensify efforts for a joint move to regain occupied Palestinian and Arab territory and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their national and inalienable rights to return, to self-determination, and to establish an independent Palestinian state on their national soil. The political statement confirms the resolutions adopted by the previous session to this effect, particularly the resolutions adopted by the 16th session.

The statement says: The PNC listened carefully to the speech by His Majesty King Husayn opening of the 17th session. The speech includes bases and principles of Jordanian-Palestinian relations, particularly the unity of objective and fate, considering the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and its spokesman on all levels, and the right of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples to define the nature of the distinguished relationship that links them.

The political statement presents suggestions for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian move. The statement calls on the PLO Executive Committee to study King Husayn's suggestions in light of the objectives of the Palestinian struggle and the resolutions of the 16th and 17th sessions. It also calls on the Executive Committee to continue dialogue and coordination with Jordan in accordance with the 16th session's resolutions and abiding by the resolutions of the Arab summits in Rabat and Fes, international law, and on the basis of UN resolutions related to Palestine as a basis for the political move. It also calls for coordination among the Arab parties to reach effective formulas of joint action that is capable of achieving our inalienable rights.

The political statement stresses national unity inside and outside the occupied territory as well as of the armed popular organizations and effective national personalities. The statement asserts that resorting to arms and violence within the Palestinian revolution is a violation of the PNC resolutions which assert the principle of democratic dialogue.

The statement condemns all attempts to split or fragment the PLO and create alternative leaderships. It also condemns what took place against the Palestinian and Lebanese people and their fighting forces in Al-Biqa', the mountain, Ba'labakk, and the camp of Galilee and the siege of Al-Barid, Al-Baddawi, and Tripoli.

The statement expresses satisfaction with the dialogue that took place during meetings to reinforce national unity and with efforts to maintain the PLO, its unity, and its legitimacy in order to face the requirements of the current stage of the Palestinian people's struggle.

The statement asserts the need to recitify the relationship with Syria on the bases of mutual respect, noninterference in the other party's internal affairs, enabling the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist forces to assume its militant role against the Zionist enemy, rejecting all partial and unilateral plans that bypass the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, and confronting the divisionist and factional scheme in Lebanon.

The statement asserts the importance of the relationship with Arab Egypt, its historical position, and its role in supporting the Palestinian people and Arab issues. The PNC considered Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Cairo as a step along the path of strengthening relations with the Egyptian people.

The statement praises the important efforts being exerted by the Executive Committee and Yasir 'Arafat within the Good Offices Committee to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war. The statement calls for redoubling efforts to stop the bloodshed between the two Islamic peoples. It salutes Iraq's response to efforts being exerted to stop that war.

The statement asserts the need to find a just solution to the Palestine cause on the basis of guaranteeing national rights and self-determination. It believes that the suitable framework is an international conference held through the Security Council.

Reports on Darawshah Discredited

JN281821 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] A short time ago we received the following clarification from a responsible PLO source in Tunis: Since last night, the Israeli news media have been reporting that Labor Party Knesset member 'Abd al-Wahhab Darawshah is in Amman to participate in and address the PNC session. The Israeli Army radio announced this morning that his travel to Amman via Cyprus was arranged by Hasan al-Batal, whom it described as a businessman even though he is the managing editor of *FILASTIN AL-THAWRAH*, whose tasks do not go beyond the limits of the press business. The clarification adds: These reports are baseless. They are aimed at confusing the PNC meetings and at giving the quarters opposed to the PNC's convocation a justification for discrediting the soundness of the political trend that the council will approve during its current session.

Israeli radio said today that no information is available to confirm Darawshah's arrival in Amman. The radio added that he might have assumed another character or name in order to arrive in the Jordanian capital.

Resolutions Due 29 Nov

JN281945 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Amman — The PNC resumed its work this evening in order to discuss the report prepared by the PNC Political Committee and to elect a new PLO Executive Committee. Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces and Fatah Central Committee member, said that the Palestinian leaders met this evening under PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The meeting, which was attended by the PLO Executive Committee members, the PLO Central Council members, and Palestinian leaders and functionaries, discussed the recommendations made by the PNC committees.

In a statement to PETRA, Khalil al-Wazir said that everything is taking its natural course, and that the discussions outlined the features of the next political and organizational stage. He added that the PNC will complete its discussion of the various commit-

tees' recommendations this evening. He explained that the PNC will meet at 1000 [0800 GMT] tomorrow, when the political statement and the final resolutions will be announced. A new PLO Executive Committee will also be elected to replace the old one.

KUNA: PFLP's Habash Visits Algeria

LD281801 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1728 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus, 28 Nov (KUNA) — PFLP Secretary-General Dr George Habash went to Algeria today on a visit at the invitation of the FLN. A PFLP spokesman said that Habash will discuss with Algerian officials the current developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas, and they will primarily discuss how to deal with the results of the 17th PNC session. The spokesman added that the Algerian visit concerns the results of the recent talks between the leaders of the Democratic Alliance, Dr Habash, Nayif Hawatimah, Tal'at Ya'qub and Sulayman Nijab, and the Soviet leaders. algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi arrived here yesterday and met with Dr Habash today.

Resistance Operations in Southern Lebanon Reported

JN271920 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Using machine guns and rocket launchers, the joint Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men launched a lightning attack against a Zionist military position near the northern entrance to occupied Tyre. The attack resulted in killing or wounding a number of Zionist personnel. Yesterday, the joint Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol while passing near Al-Nabatiyyah in occupied southern Lebanon. The attack, in which machine guns and rocket launchers were used, resulted in destroying a Zionist military vehicle, damaging another, and killing or wounding their occupants.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the two operations, and refrained from mentioning the losses. As usual, he said that its forces immediately searched the area and arrested many Palestinians and Lebanese on the pretext of their relations with the resistance men who withdrew safely to their bases.

Yamani Expects Rise in Price of Oil
LD291151 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0844 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Nov (KUNA) — Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, today expressed his belief that a big rise in the price of oil will take place by the end of the current year. He discounted any likelihood of a drop in the current OPEC ceiling and expressed the hope that the organization will be able to reach an agreement over price differentials next month. Yamani was speaking at a news conference he held this morning. The conference was attended by a limited number of foreign pressmen.

Yamani said that a meeting of experts will be held for this purpose in Riyadh on 4 December to be followed by a meeting of the follow-up committee headed by the UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, and which comprises the oil ministers of Algeria, Indonesia, and Venezuela.

Shaykh Yamani attended the fifth meeting of the Supreme GCC Council as a member of the Saudi delegation. Immediately after the news conference, Shaykh Yamani left for home because of prior official engagements. Yamani said that the follow-up committee will meet on 8 or 9 December to review the results of the experts' meeting, and submit its findings to a plenary session of the OPEC Council of Ministers to be held in Geneva on 19 December.

Shaykh Yamani said that Dr al-'Utaybah told him he knows nothing about the UAE reportedly dropping the price of its oil.

Shaykh Yamani said that OPEC will be extremely flexible in discussing what should be done to rectify conditions in the oil market. He added that Saudi Arabia feels that if there is any adjustment of prices this should be done "on a temporary and extremely flexible basis to be reviewed at a later date." Yamani was replying to a question about complaints made by Nigeria and the UAE about price differentials between light and heavy oil and whether there is a way to appease them during the December meeting without amending the bench price fixed by the OPEC for its oil which is $29 per barrel. Yamani said "we do not expect any change in the bench price."

He expressed his belief that any drop in the oil production ceiling "will be extremely harmful to the international community." He said any further cuts in the OPEC production ceiling, which has already dropped from 17.5 million to 16 million barrels per day, will be harmful in the light of expectations that by the beginning of next month there will be a curtailment in oil supplies to the consumer countries because the world stock of oil "has become very low now." Yamani said that the cause of the low stocks of oil and the curtailment this will cause in supplies is consumers, particularly the American oil companies, drawing heavily from oil stocks. He said that this is not in the interest of the consumer countries "and something is bound to happen, but we hope it will not be very serious. It will be for a short period only, but we hope it will not be very serious."

The Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs added that he is not concerned by what is reported about Norway's decision to cut further the price of its North Sea oil, saying that this was due to the fact that "we are sure that the oil prices will rise sharply whatever they do." He said he does not know how big this rise in oil prices will be.

He pointed out that should the consumers stop drawing oil from the reserves, conditions will return to what they were "and then we will not expect a serious problem." But he added that if the consumers continue to draw in the present manner, and "I expect this to continue until the end of the OPEC Council of Ministers meeting in December, they will be forced to resort to the spot market and then there will be a great demand on oil, exceeding the oil supplies available." He added that this "will lead to a significant rise in the prices on the spot market. However, he said, everything depends on the way the consumers act.

Asked if any steps are being taken to persuade Nigeria to revert to the OPEC prices, Shaykh Yamani said that it will revert by itself when the oil prices rise "because it will want to increase its revenue."

Shaykh Yamani said that the increase in Iraqi oil production and exports following the completion of the oil pipeline now under construction for the exportation of the Iraqi oil via the Red Sea will be absorbed.

Asked if Saudi Arabia will be the one to help absorb the increase in the Iraqi oil production at the expense of its quota, Shaykh Yamani said that this matter will be discussed. Shaykh Yamani said that the Kingdom has floating oil reserves aboard ships in the Indian Ocean, in Rotterdam, and in other places. But he refused to specify the quantity.

He pointed out that the production ceiling fixed by OPEC at its meeting in Geneva last month "is not being respected because some members within OPEC have increased their production beyond their quotas." But he added that Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have managed to overcome this situation by reducing their production quotas as fixed at Geneva. Kuwait, he said, cut down its production from 1.05 million barrels daily to 900,000 barrels daily while Saudi Arabia cut down its production its 5 million barrel per day quota by 647,000 barrels. Shaykh Yamani said that the level of Saudi oil production for this month amounted to 4 million barrels per day.

The Kuwaiti minister of oil and finance, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi, who was also present at the news conference, said tht Kuwait's current oil production is 850,000 barrels per day.

Shaykh Yamani estimated the total present level of production by the OPEC countries as between 16.3 million and 16.5 million barrels per day. As for the world oil reserve, Shaykh Yamani estimated depletion at between 3 million and 4 million barrels per day. He denied any intention by the GCC to establish a so-called "mini OPEC" to control the international oil market. He added that the commitment to working with OPEC and within it continues.

Replying to a question about the anxiety being felt by the consumers over the likely increase in the price of oil, the Kuwaiti oil minister said that whether OPEC production is 16 million or

16.5 million barrels per day or whether the world oil reserve depletion is 3 million or 4 million barrels per day is of no importance. What is more important, he said, is that "the drawing of 3 million barrels of oil per day from the oil reserves during the winter season is an extremely large quantity, particularly as the level of reserves is not high." He added: "We are watching the oil reserves in Europe and in the United States closely and we are aware that the reserves of some companies have already been exhausted."

Shaykh 'Ali said that the market of contract operations ['Amaliyat al-Bay' al-Daftiriyah] of oil by the oil companies with a surplus inventory to the companies with a shortage in their inventory at a price 50 cents lower per ton has become a "tight" market [mashdudah]. He said that this shows that there is great demand on the part of companies suffering a shortage in their inventory and that only few companies have a surplus.

This state of affairs will be reflected in the market in the very near future. "In fact, we must be grateful to some groups of consumer countries for playing this game in pushing prices down at this time through drawing on the inventory as this will serve us extremely well." But he added: "We are extremely concerned over what would have happened in March and April next year if we were to enter the summer season with a big inventory. Now we will enter the summer season with an extremely low inventory. I believe this will save us many headaches during the summer season. In view of this, we must thank the oil companies and the consumer groups which are now reducing the oil inventories at the present time. We shall not be disturbed if this state of affairs continues for 2 or 3 weeks or even a month at the present level of drawing the present level of price. For if drawing on the inventory continues, a return to the market will be inevitable."

With regard to the refined oil products, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah said that the quantities produced by the OPEC members are not considerable compared to the refined oil products in the world and the effect of the OPEC products on the market has been exaggerated.

Shaykh 'Ali pointed out that the oil refineries in Kuwait and the Saudi Arabian Kingdom secure their oil needs at official prices. "Hence, they are likely to cut down production if the price drops so as not to create large quantities of oil products on the market." He added that like any other company these refineries seek to increase their profits. In the case of Saudi Arabia, the refineries are joint ventures in which the foreign partner seeks to double his profits. But in the case of Kuwait, the refineries are run by the Kuwaiti Petroleum Organization, which is a commercial enterprise like any other company. "Once more, I say that we are only interested in doubling our profits. Hence when the prices drop, our production capacity shrinks."

He asked about the reason for the concern being shown "over possession of refineries. Why do not you feel concerned when the refineries are in the hands of the principal countries." He added: "Give me one convincing reason for all the clamor being raised over refinery operations in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait."

Shaykh Yamani said here that the principal and independent oil companies which operate the refineries in Europe or in the United States sometimes resort to the spot market to purchase their oil needs at reduced prices and then sell their products on the market "while they supply our refineries with oil at the official price."

He added: "As governments and as producers, we look forward to stable oil prices much more than the oil companies. Hence we will be extremely concerned about the prices of refined products." He pointed out that "we will not dump our products on the market at a loss which would cause yet another loss on the prices of oil."

GULF AFFAIRS

Further Reportage on GCC Meeting

Kuwait's Al-Rashid Reports Progress

LD281759 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The GCC Supreme Council resumed its fifth session in the Hyatt Regency Hotel at about 1815 today with a third working meeting. It continued discussing items on the agenda.

Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid announced that in their closed session this morning the kings, amirs, and leaders of the GCC countries discussed the current situation in the region and the effects of the Iraq-Iran war on the region's security and stability. They adopted the necessary resolutions on this matter.

Al-Rashid told a press conference in the information center at the Hilton Hotel this evening, which was attended by Arab and foreign journalists, that the GCC Supreme Council also discussed the current Arab situation, future prospects of collective Arab action, and the question of the coming Arab summit. He said that during the evening session the leaders of the council will discuss economic, development, defensive, and legal issues which concern the council members. Al-Rashid pointed out that the meeting of the GCC foreign ministers this afternoon discussed issues submitted by the Supreme Council on drafting a final formulation for the resolutions to be presented to the leaders of the council.

In reply to a question on the Iraq-Iran war, the Foreign Ministry under secretary said that widening the war and escalating it to a new level of danger will not help to stop it. Al-Rashid reviewed the efforts made at all levels by the GCC countries to halt the Iraq-Iran war. He said the efforts of the GCC countries in this respect are aimed at reaching a solution which satisfies both sides. He expressed hope that these efforts will result in Iran accepting an end to the war. The Foreign Ministry under secretary stressed that the international community is responsible for stopping conflicts within the recognized legal frameworks. He said there is continuous and persistant action in all directions for an end to the war between Iraq and Iran and for peace between the two neighbor countries.

Al-Rashid announced that the GCC Supreme Council has decided to extend the appointment of 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah as GCC secretary-general until November 1988.

Session Ends

LD281927 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1847 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Nov (KUNA) — The GCC Supreme Council ended its third working meeting at the Hyatt Regency Hotel at 2140 [1840 GMT] today. Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn told KUNA that their majesties and highnesses, the GCC leaders, finished discussing the items on the agenda. He said that the ministers of foreign affairs will hold another meeting tomorrow morning "for a final review of the recommendations which will be presented to the leaders in the final session" which will be held at 1100 [0800 GMT] tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs Mr Ibrahim al-Subhi told KUNA that the leaders of the GCC countries finished their discussion of military and economic issues at the third session tonight. He added that a final communique will be issued tomorrow, and will be preceded by a meeting of the foreign ministers at 0900 [0600 GMT] to review the recommendations and the final communique. Mr al-Subhi predicted that the final session of the Supreme Council will be held at 1100 [0800 GMT].

In reply to a question from KUNA about statements by British Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Richard Luce, in which he said that Britain will cooperate with the GCC countries toward ending the Iraq-Iran war and that it will submit new ideas in this respect, Mr al-Subhi said that the attitude of the GCC is to cooperate with anybody who attempts to end the Iraq-Iran war.

Closing Statement Issued

LD291201 Kuwait KUNA in English 1037 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Kuwait, nov 29 (KUNA) — Following is the text of the 5th summit closing statement:

The Supreme Council of the GCC held its fifth session in the state of Kuwait from 4-6 Rabi ul Awal 1405 H., corresponding to 29-29 November 1984 at the invitation of H.H. Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait. The meeting was attended by their majesties and highnesses:

H.H. Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyaan — head of the state of United Arab Emirates;
H.H. Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah — amir of the state of Bahrain;
H.M. King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud — King of Saudi Arabia;
H.M. Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id — Sultan of Oman;
H.H. Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani — amir of the State of Qatar;
H.H. Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah — Amir of the State of Kuwait.

The council reviewed the developments of cooperation between member states and what it had achieved since the fourth session at Doha, and debated the Iran-Iraq war because of the threat it constitutes on the security and stability of the region as a whole. The council considered the Arab current situation and the effect that Arab disputes have on Arab vital issues. It also debated the role played by member states in the international arena.

The council expressed its profound appreciation of the steps which have been taken towards unifying, coordinating the attitudes of member states, and consolidating the ties in a way that deepens the feelings of belonging and reaffirms the citizen's faith and conviction that he is an integral part of one frame that aims at achieving unity among their countries.

The council had emphasized its faith in the necessity of realizing wider horizons in political, economic and social cooperation in a way that strengthens its march towards attaining its ends. The council had noticed that the achievements which have been accomplished under the unified economic agreement have constituted the first milestone on the road towards economic integration. The council, in aiming at opening wide spheres for cooperation had agreed on the formula which organizes the right of appropriation for citizens of member states.

The council reviewed the results achieved by specialized committees in security and defense sectors and emphasized the significance of their achievements, which seek to translate the principle of self-relaince into tangible reality, which secures for the peoples of the council states the shouldering of their defense responsibilities.

The council considered the situation in the area and the dangers that the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war had on its security and stability. It also considered the development of contacts and endeavor which are made for the sake of putting an end to the war which consumed the potentials of the two neighboring countries and their Muslim peoples, and expressed its states' determination to continue exerting efforts until a peaceful solution is found, and to support the efforts carried out by the United Nations and the Good Offices Committee, which was set up by the Islamic Confernce Organization and the Nonaligned Movement.

It also reiterated the readiness of the states of the council to carry out any direct endeavor which could achieve progress towards dialogue and negotiation. The council had laid down certain conceptions in this regard which it hopes they will meet the required response. It also expressed its satisfaction at the positive attitude of the Republic of Iraq towards U.N. resolutions and the efforts of the Islamic Conference and the non-aligned states. The council calls upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to participate in the efforts which aim at finding a solution based on attaining the rights of both parties.

The council also emphasized the importance and significance of the principles which were included in the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 552, issued on the 1st of June 1982, in which the international community had required that the safety of navigation in the Council's states waterways be respected and that its independence and regional safety be maintained.

At the Arab field, the council reviewed the current Arab situation and the negative results of continued Arab disputes on the Arab vital issues. And in response to the national obligation the council expressed its readiness to participate in a joint Arab effort which aims at eliminating tensions, narrowing the gaps of Arab disputes and to seek an Arab agreement which puts Arab interests above all other considerations, and asks the Arab brotherly states to bypass their disputes and devote their efforts for attaining Arab detente based on cooperation and understanding.

The council debated the Palestinian issue and its stages, and reiterated its support for the legality of the PLO as being the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people.

The council emphasized the continuation of its support for the unity of brotherly Lebanon and for preserving its stability, independence and national sovereignty over its soil.

In the economic field, the council had expressed its satisfaction at the steps which had been taken to implement the unified economic agreement which participated in increasing commercial exchange between the council states; it also entrusted the General Secretariat with studying the means which would lead to the encouragement of joint ventures.

It endorsed giving priority to national products in governmental schemes and it entrusted also the ministerial council with ratifying the strategy of development and integration for the states of the GCC in its coming session after completing its study by member states.

The council also expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the secretary general and decided to renew the appointment of 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah as secretary general of the GCC for the Arab states. It also endorsed the budget of the General Secretariat for the fiscal year 1405 H.

The council appreciated the great effort of H.H. Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir, the amir of the state of Kuwait and his government for making this session a success. The council also appreciated the true sentiments reflected by the people of the state of Kuwait and the outstanding meaning that their feelings carry and that which reflects Kuwait's faith and role in the march of the council.

The council expresses its profound gratitude and thanks for H.H. Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and his government for all the efforts and records its sincere thanks for the warmth of the welcome accorded to their majesties and highnesses and for the excellent arrangements which played a basic role in realizing the outcome of their meeting.

The council looks forward toward meeting in its sixth session in Muscat on Rabi ul Awal 1406 H., corresponding to November 1985 at the invitation of H.H. Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, sultan of Oman.

GCC Implements Plan To Avert 'Tankers' War'

GF281514 Muscat 'UMAN in Arabic 27 Nov 84 p 1

[Oman mission dispatch from Kuwait]

[Text] Countries from the GCC, particularly those who suffered from the escalation of the tankers' war in the Gulf, have prepared a plan which was implemented recently to avert threats or a renewal of the tankers' war in the region. This means changing the tankers' route from these countries. Western diplomatic sources in Kuwait told *'UMAN* that according to the plan, the tankers will sail at night close to the coast and not sail during daylight so that the tankers may keep away from the range of hostile aircraft. In their statement, the informed sources revealed that since September, the pumping of petroleum at Iran's Khark Island, which is the main Iranian oil terminal, dropped from 2 million barrels to 1.7 million barrels per day.

The sources expected a serious escalation of the Iraq-Iran war, particularly in the tankers' war, during the convocation of the fifth GCC summit which will begin here today, in order to gain the attention of the GCC leaders to quickly reach a balanced solution to the war in a way acceptable to both sides.

The diplomatic sources affirmed that Kuwait will not give up the islands which Iran accused Kuwait of trying to hire out to Iraq in exchange for settling the border problems. There are indications that contacts are currently resuming between Kuwait and Iraq to demark the joint borders between the two countries.

The sources affirmed that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will visit Kuwait, but the date of the visit has not been fixed. It should be noted that Kuwait is the only GCC country maintaining diplomatic relations with Moscow.

KUWAIT

Official Denies GCC Will Affect Country's Democracy

GF281517 Doha QNA in Arabic 1340 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Nov (QNA) — Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani, speaker of the Kuwaiti National Assembly, has denied that there are any fears that the GCC will affect the democratic experience Kuwait is living. In a press interview held here today, he said the GCC has existed for 5 years without affecting Kuwait's democracy. He said this springs from the mutual respect that binds GCC members.

On the proposed security agreement among GCC states, Al-'Adasani said that this agreement will be signed, but not if it contravenes the Kuwaiti Constitution. He pointed out that the Kuwaiti National Assembly discussed all the agreements hitherto signed by the GCC states.

In an answer to a question on political party experience in Kuwait, Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani said that although such an experience is still premature with regard to Kuwait, there is a nucleus for its existence.

KUNA Commentator Views GCC 'Achievements'

LD281558 Kuwait KUNA in English 1228 GMT 28 Nov 84

[By KUNA political commentator]

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 28 (KUNA) — The aspirations of the peoples of the Gulf for freedom and progress were embodied in H.H. the amir's opening remarks to the GCC summit Tuesday which expressed the region's conception of its future progress.

The recent history of the Gulf has been marked by an intimate intermarriage of past traditions with progressive ideals, and of regional aspirations with a highly-developed sense of its interaction with the outside world. The Gulf region cannot isolate itself. Its pursuit of development has always made it vital for the Gulf to react constantly to both positive and negative developments elsewhere — be they political, economic, technological, or social — to preserve its people, heritage, and very existence.

The formation of the GCC, therefore, was neither a hasty reaction to developments nor the outcome of a merely sentimental sense of common affiliation. As H.H. the amir made clear, the council's members have sought a gradual approach to integration, mindful of the obstacles that have hindered earlier Arab unity schemes, and keenly aware of the need for careful planning. This attitude has confounded the pundits who predicted a speedy failure of the GCC's pioneering experiment. Success has been ensured and hindrances overcome because council members have adhered to the principles of "conviction and free consultation which leads to acceptance without reservation and commitment without compulsion," as H.H. the amir put it.

The GCC experiment is based on territorial, popular, and historical unity which translates itself externally into a sense of joint responsibility based on strength, vigilance, and order, and internally into a cohesion whose bedrock is genuine friendship, profound deliberation, and mutual understanding.

Although much remains to be done, the GCC's achievements so far are a cause for real hope that a brighter future lies ahead for the Arab people, whose dreams have been so violently and persistently shaken by those who seek no good for the Arab world. But the GCC's leaders have learnt their lessons from history, which will one day bear witness to their proud achievement — a meeting-ground where future generations can gather under a single banner in fulfillment of the aspirations of the region's people.

H.H. also reiterated that the GCC was not a political bloc, but an indivisible part of the Arab nation, which could benefit from the council's lessons, allowing the scope of cooperation eventually to expand into the Islamic world and around the globe. The amir spoke for all when he called on Arab and Islamic countries to rise above sectarianism and racism and live up to their bonds of shared history.

The GCC states themselves have done their utmost to pursue balanced foreign policies, despite the difficulties imposed by superpower and other rivalries, and to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement. H.H. the amir is a staunch believer in the value of the Nonaligned Movement as a third force between East and West, and was the first to propose the formation of an Islamic court of justice to arbitrate between co-religionists as a means of preventing foreign intervention.

He was clear in insisting that the GCC shoulder some of the responsibility in supporting Arab causes — including Jerusalem, Palestine, Lebanon, and peace between Iraq and Iran — reaffirming the council's commitment to the Arab and Islamic world.

The GCC's concern with overcoming these problems stems from a desire to live in a world of peace where the council's member-states can concentrate on progress and development, and play a full part in work for a world free of hunger, fear, and ignorance.

OMAN

Iraqi Labor Minister Departs 28 Nov

GF281504 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Babakr Mahmud Rasul, Iraqi minister of labor and social affairs, and the accompanying delegation left the country this morning after a 3-day visit to the Sultanate, during which he met with Tuwayni ibn Shahab, personal representative of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. He also opened the seminar on the ideal use of national manpower in the Arab Gulf countries.

Information Minister on Political Opposition

GF271853 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 26 Nov 84 p 10

[Interview with 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rawwas, information minister, by unidentified *AL-SIYASAH* correspondent — place, date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Is not there a political opposition inside Oman? I mean, a committed opposition within the framework of the strategic policy or through the Consultative Council?

Answer: There is no opposition within the Sultanate, but regarding the Consultative Council, it was established upon the orders of his majesty the sultan in order to embrace the consultative basis in Oman and study the fundamentals of the economic and social development. The experience of expanding the basis of the council and increasing the number of its members last year proves the success of this experience. It also proves the determination to provide the appropriate atmosphere for giving council members an opportunity to contribute an effective role in developing the development movement and in expanding its role in future.

Briefs

Envoy to Canada — 'Ali ibn Salim ibn Badr al-Hana'i, Omani ambassador to the United States, presented his credentials to the governor general of Canada as nonresident Omani ambassador to Canada. [Summary] [*Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Nov 84 GF*]

SAUDI ARABIA

Report, Comment on PNC Meeting in Amman

Communique To Emphasize Unity

LD281512 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The PNC is continuing its meeting that commenced last Thursday in Amman. These meetings fall within the framework of the Council's 17th session which, in turn, comes at Palestinian insistence on the convocation of this session given the changes and successive events affecting the Palestinian issue, together with the Palestinian struggle in particular, and the issues on the Arab scene that have repercussions for the Palestinian question.

This session, opened by His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan and expected to be concluded this evening, was convened in view of the repeated calls by various Palestinian personalities and the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland for the Council's speedy convocation. This is the council through which the march will be defined and the Palestinian house rearranged so that it returns to its initial strength.

During the debates and six meetings that followed the opening session and the council committee meetings — the most important being the Political Committee meetings — and also seven other committees charged with studying the various issues regarding the Palestinian people and brothers, the great lines of the final communique which will emphasize the PLO's unity and cohesiveness and stress its role as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people were defined.

The PNC discussed the need to support the population in the Arab occupied lands and to strengthen their steadfastness to confront the greedy ambitions of the Zionist enemy to seize the land and drive the population into exile. The council members have underlined the reemergence of the Palestinian struggle inside the occupied homeland as a response to Zionist arrogance and conceit and the continuous terrorist and repressive practices against the sons of the Palestinian people. The council has also discussed a number of current political issues and the appropriate recommendations to be taken regarding them. Foremost among these issues is the PLO leadership's eagerness to ensure national unity and implement the reforms required by the nature of the Palestinian struggle at this delicate stage.

Salah Khalaf, Fatah Central Committee member, said that the council had discussed the Jordanian monarch's initiative stated at the opening of the PNC regarding Jordanian-Palestinian coordination to find a solution to the Palestinian problem. He also underlined the council's commitment to the Arab peace plan adopted at the Fes Arab summit.

Undoubtedly the importance of the current PNC session stems from the responsibility shouldered by the council members who will transform its resolutions into a tangible reality that deepens Palestinian unity and reaffirms the Palestinian leadership's steadfastness and soundness of its direction at the internal and external levels.

'UKAZ Urges Realism, Objectivity

PM291001 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 25 Nov 84 p 3

[Editorial: "The PNC and Shaping the Palestinian Future"]

[Text] Despite the serous differences which have recently plagued Palestinian action and led to divisions and problems in the Palestinian ranks, the fact that the PNC has managed to convene at all in the midst of this crisis reflects Palestinian consensus in support of the legitimate leadership and confirms the independence of Palestinian will and decisions.

The political views outlined in the speeches of King Husayn of Jordan and Yasir 'Arafat indicate that at the end of its meetings the PNC will have to make firm decisions of utmost importance for the future of Palestinian action, the chances of peace in the region, the future of internal Palestinian relations, and the future of Palestinian-Arab relations.

There can be no doubt that one of the most important things at this point is that the PNC must succeed in preserving the Palestinian people's unity and protecting Palestinian legitimacy as well as the unity and independence of Palestinian decisions.

The present critical stage in the Middle East calls for a high degree of realism and objectivity in tackling fateful issues. The PNC decisions should take into consideration all the regional and international dimensions of the Palestinian question, otherwise these decisions will be nothing more than a pronouncement of wishes not based on real possibilities and means of translating these wishes into tangible realities. It is no longer a question of initiatives so much as a question of arriving at unified stance and making Palestinian action and joint Arab action effective. All circumstances and intricacies indicate that the current PNC session and the manner in which it has been held present a historic opportunity for mending the Palestinian situation and rectifiying the course of the struggle which now stands at a precarious junction.

The success of the PNC depends to a large extent on its ability to settle differences, consolidate Palestinian legitimacy, and adopt decisions that would help confirm that the Palestinian resistance is capable of meeting the challenges and opening new horizons for Palestinian action at various levels with the aim of restoring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, especially their right to self-determination and to their own Palestinian state. We hope that the PNC will produce what is necessary to shape the Palestinain future on the basis of unity and unanimity in support of the Palestinian people's legitimate aspirations as well as practical and realistic concepts.

Briefs

Deputy Amir Dies — Shaykh Turki al-'Utayshan, deputy amir of the eastern region, passed away last Friday. He was 75 years old. [Excerpt] [*Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Nov 84 GF*]

YAR

Further Reportage on Visit of PRC Officials

Cultural Cooperation Pact Signed

GF271322 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpt] A cultural cooperation program between our country and the PRC was signed today at the Ministry of Information and Culture. The program is aimed at boosting cultural cooperation between the two countries, exchanging visits, and benefitting from the experience available in the two countries. The agreement was signed on the Yemeni side by Hasan Ahmad al-Lawzi, minister of information and culture, and on the PRC side by Zhou Weizhi, PRC vice minister of culture.

Delegation Concludes Visit, Departs

GF271822 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The PRC cultural delegation, led by Zhou Weizhi, PRC vice minister of culture, left Sanaa today after a visit of several days to our country. During the visit, the delegation held talks with the officials at the Ministry of Information and Culture on cultural cooperation between the two countries and the means to bolster it.

Mubarak Reportedly Sends 'Oral Message' to Peres

NC290950 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has received an oral message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak dealing with the relations between Egypt and Israel and with the steps that should be taken on all outstanding issues. It also deals with the preparations that should be made for a summit between Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. In his message, the Egyptian president also refers to the situation in Lebanon and the steps that are required to provide a better life for the inhabitants of the areas under Israeli occupation.

Jordanian Ambassador on Restoration of Relations

NC282152 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] After presenting his credentials, Jordan's new ambassador to Cairo today said that the restoration of relations between Egypt and Jordan is very important and that these relations should be enhanced so that people in both countries can feel their positive effects. The Jordanian ambassador told the radio correspondent that the restoration of relations between Egypt and Jordan has created a feeling in the Arab world that other Arab countries should restore relations with Egypt. He added that during that past 2 years, Egypt has taken the lead in advancing Arab issues — the Palestinian issue, Lebanon, and the Iraq-Iran war.

The ambassador pointed out that Egyptian ministers are exchanging visits with their Jordanian counterparts and that these visits will have tangible results in both countries.

Foreign Minister Addresses Nasir Military Academy

Discusses Palestinian Issue

NC281537 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stressed that Egypt is seeking a solution for the Palestinian problem in all its aspects with the participation of the PLO — the sole representative of the Palestinian people. Such a solution, he added, requires an Arab posture that matches the magnitude of the events and reflects historical responsibilities.

Speaking at the National Defense College at the Nasir Military Academy, the foreign minister said that the step taken by Jordan in restoring relations with Egypt has enhanced hopes for closer Arab cooperation in the march for peace.

Terms Israeli Withdrawal 'Essential'

NC281953 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, speaking at the National Defense College at the Nasir Military Academy, said that Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon is essential for restoring peace in Lebanon.

The Foreign Minister also stressed that Egyptians regard their soil as divine and that any attempt to introduce different conceptions about one inch of Egyptian land is completely unacceptable. Egypt, he said, invariably abides by its international commitments and it has, therefore, called on Israel to honor the commitments made in the accords signed by both countries.

'Abd al-Majid stressed Egypt's African identity and its active involvement in African Affairs through bilateral relations and within the umbrella of the OAU. He also underlined Egypt's commitment to the principles and goals of the Nonaligned Movement. Egypt's relations with the superpowers, he said, are governed by mutual respect and interests. Egypt also has special relations with the Islamic group, 'Abd al-Majid said, adding that Egypt is working for increased solidarity among Islamic countries in line with their common interests.

The foreign minister concluded his statement by underscoring that Egypt's national security is part of the national security of the Nile Valley — north and south — and that it is also inseparable from the Arab world's security.

Hungary's Marjai Concludes Visit, Departs

NC281625 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1605 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 28 Nov (MENA) — Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers for economic affairs, and the delegation accompanying him, left Cairo this afternoon following a 5-day visit to Egypt. During his visit Marjai was received by President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and a number of officials.

Mubarak Holds Meeting With Air Force Officers

NC281658 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1652 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 28 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met this afternoon at an Air Force base with a group of pilots and Air Force officers. The meeting lasted for 2 hours.

AL-WAFD: Israeli-U.S. Satellite To Spy on Arabs

PM281135 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 22 Nov 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "For the First Time: U.S. Spy Satellite in the Service of Israel"]

[Text] The U.S. magazine *AEROSPACE*, which specializes in aviation affairs, said in its recent issue that the United States has agreed to place a U.S. spy satellite at the disposal of Israel. The satellite will gather intelligence information on developments the moment they happen.

Observers in Cairo pointed out that this is the first time that the Unted States has placed a spy satellite in the service of a foreign country to gather information of a highly important and critical nature. The space satellite is capable of knowing if a gun is ready

to fire or not. The observers say that Israel will use the satellite to spy on military and civilian secrets of the Arab countries, particularly Egypt.

Briefs

Economic Agreements With Canada — Cairo, 28 Nov (MENA) — Egypt today signed five agreements with Canada worth 20.5 million Canadian dollars within the framework of the economic cooperation between the two countries in the fields of agriculture, electricity, irrigation, and sewage. The agreements were signed on behalf of the Egyptian Government by Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, minister of planning and international cooperation, and on behalf of the Canadian Government by John Schioler, the Canadian ambassador in Cairo. [Excerpt] [*Cairo MENA in Arabic 1945 GMT 28 Nov 84 NC*]

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,664

JN281715 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Communique No 1,664 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 November 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The glorious Iraqis, owners of rights, values, and principles, are continuing their valiant defense of their cherished homeland and sanctities. The results of activities in the operational sectors for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units pounded the enemy positions, weapon emplacements, and engineering equipment in the operational sector east of Basra, killing two, wounding others, and destroying one vehicle, one hardware stockpile, and one medium machine gun emplacement.

2. One of our forward units fired on several enemy positions in the northern sector of the operational theater, destroying two personnel shelters and one observation post. Elsewhere in the same sector, fresh groups of Iranian civilians fled the hell of criminal Khomeyni and sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

3. One of our forward units opened artillery fire on several enemy positions opposite our positions in the central sector of the operational theater, scoring direct and effective hits.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 November 1984

'Izzat Ibrahim Receives Kuwaiti Official

JN281311 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Nov (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim has received a message from Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister. The message deals with bilateral relations and means of promoting them.

Major General 'Abdallah al-Thuwayni, adviser at the Kuwaiti amir's office, delivered the message when 'Izzat Ibrahim received him here today. The Kuwaiti ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Bulgarian Transportation Delegation Departs

JN281609 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Nov (INA) — Stamen Stamenov, Bulgarian first deputy minister of transportation, and his delegation left Baghdad for home today at the end of a 4-day visit to Iraq. During the visit, Stamenov participated in the meetings of the Iraqi-Bulgarian committee for economic and technical cooperation, which ended yesterday with the signing of joint minutes of cooperation in the field of transportation.

King Meets With Palestinian Functionaries

JN281417 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon representatives of and dignitaries from Palestinian camps in Jordan as well as Palestinian functionaries in Jordan.

During this meeting, they reviewed the current situation through which the Palestine question is passing, as well as the efforts that are being exerted to work out a Jordanian-Palestinian formula of action that will guarantee the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

His Majesty King Husayn said: This is one of the occasions that give us satisfaction. Regarding confidence and the inevitability of reaching our goals, we, in fact, proceed from the principle that we have a common cause. We use all of our energy and resources for achieving our goals, which are represented by liberating the land, the holy places, and the kinfolk.

His Majesty King Husayn also stressed that the Palestine question is our principal cause, and that it is natural for the PNC to convene a short distance from Jerusalem and our dear land. He added: We have responded to the desire of our brothers in the PLO to hold their meeting here, because they would be among their kinfolk, brothers, and tribe.

I hope that they will succeed and will make sound decisions, so that we can achieve joint action, reach our goals, and save the kinfolk and land in order to change the current situation that we and our great Arab homeland are experiencing.

His Majesty King Husayn also emphasized that Jordanian-Palestinian action can make the world respect us, respect our opinion, and support us. He stressed that even if all the forces work against us, we will remain one family and will continue.

He added: We have no certain interests or objectives, but we are seeking constructive dialogue that will enable us to reach our joint goals. The danger that is facing us is the same danger that is threatening our entire homeland. I believe that we will remain one family and a lighted torch on the path of action for the sake of the cause, the land, and the homeland.

A number of representatives of the Palestinian camps and functionaries also spoke during the meeting. They stressed the unity of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples in the face of the dangers that are threatening both of them. They also expressed their gratitude and appreciation to His Majesty King Husayn for hosting the 17th PNC session in Amman.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Marwan al-Qasim, Chief Chamberlain His Highness Ra'd ibn Zayd, and the secretary general of the Royal Hashemite Court.

Al-Masri on Relations With Egypt, PLO

NC291111 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 29 Nov (MENA) — Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has stressed the special importance of Jordanian King Husayn's upcoming visit to Cairo, as it is the first visit to Egypt by an Arab leader since the Arabs' severance of diplomatic relations with Egypt.

It also comes in the wake of President Husni Mubarak's visit to Amman, which produced important results that will further crystallize during King Husayn's visit to Cairo.

In an exclusive interview with the *AL-JUMHURIYAH* paper, published today, the Jordanian minister said that Jordan's political policy was close to Egyptian political thinking even before the resumption of relations between the two countries.

The Egyptian Government was kept constantly informed of the Jordanian Government's general ideas, and this has become even more true following their restoration of relations and as a result of the two countries' continuous contacts.

Al-Masri expressed his belief that President Mubarak was not surprised by King Husayn's statement at the PNC, which is currently meeting in Amman.

He said that planned moves on the international level will be the subject of intensive discussion between President Mubarak and King Husayn, and that the coming stage is a sensitive and important one, particularly at the international and U.S. levels.

Replying to a question about possible tripartite Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian action, Al-Masri said that King Husayn's initiaitive proposes a specific pragmatic program for Egyptian-Palestinian relations and, consequently, for Arab relations in general, and envisions the resolution of the Middle East problem.

A tripartite move is not yet ready, as the outlines of Egyptian-Palestinian relations have not yet been defined. Therefore, one can talk only about Egyptian-Jordanian action until the Egyptian-Palestinian stand becomes clear.

On the possibility that a Egyptian-Jordanian move will soon take place, Al-Masri said that this will not happen immediately, but must wait until the new Jordanian-Palestinian relations and Egyptian-Palestinian relations are well-defined. He said: We see the need for a move, but must concentrate at this stage on the Palestinians' views of Jordan and Egypt.

Answering a question about contacts on the issue of an Arab summit conference, the Jordanian foreign minister said that his country has exerted strenuous efforts to see a summit convene. It is supported by a number of Arab countries, and is opposed only by Libya and Syria.

He stressed that an Arab summit can be held without unanimity, just as the Amman summit was held in the absence of six Arab countries.

Tahir al-Masri talked about the PNC session in Amman and listed three results of the council's meeting in the Jordanian capital: The first is that it was held at all; the second is that the PLO's institutions have been revitalized; and the third is that it is the first step in building a fundamental Jordanian-Palestinian relationship, and is thus the cornerstone for resolving the area's problems.

The Jordanian foreign minister said that the dialogue between Jordan and the PLO will start immediately after the creation of the new PLO Executive Committee. King Husayn and the Jordanian Government will meet with the committee to review ways of taking action and to define general policy, leaving the details to be worked out later.

Replying to a question about the restoration of diplomatic relations between Washington and Baghdad, Al-Masri praised this move, describing it as very positive. He expressed the hope that the U.S. Administration will understand that this will help it to break free of the control exercised by Israeli thinking over its policies.

Cabinet Assesses Security Plan at Weekly Meeting

Al-Jumayyil, Karami Attend

NC281309 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] An evaluation of the security plan in the capital and the general concept guiding the second phase, in which the Lebanese Army will deploy along the coastal road through Iqlim al-Kharrub to Al-Awwali, were the main items on the Cabinet's agenda in its meeting at the B'abda Palace today.

The session began at 1030 under the chairmanship of President Amin al-Jumayyil. Prime Minister Rashid Karami and the ministers attended. Defense and Agriculture Minister 'Adil 'Usayran did not attend for reasons of health.

Army Commander General Michel 'Awn; Colonel Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham, chief of staff; Staff Colonel Ghassan Dahir, deputy chief of staff for operations; Staff Colonel Jean Farah, director of operations, joined the session at 1100. They made a detailed review of the initial stages of the Beirut security plan implemented by the Army earlier this week, after which the Military Command explained its view of the second phase, which provides for the deployment of the Army along the coastal road through Iqlim al-Kharrub to Al-Awwali.

Karami on Security, Talks

NC281345 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1218 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Following today's Cabinet session, which ended at 1345, Prime Minister Rashid Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Karami] the Cabinet studied and approved its agenda, authorizing the Health Ministry to fill the vacant posts at government hospitals and the central laboratory, to enable them to serve the sick and needy.

The Cabinet also heard reports from the Army commander, the chief of staff, and their assistants on the progress of the security plan in greater Beirut. What we heard reassures us about the implementation of our arrangements. The forces and parties that represent some of the armed sectors support these measures, and this cooperation bodes well for the return of normal conditions in our capital, Beirut. We also heard a report from the Military Command on the measures and arrangements that they are using to implement the coastal road security plan from Tripoli to Al-Awwali. Contacts are underway to calm the situation in the mountain area, particularly on the Suq al-Gharb front, and to take the necessary measures to open the Beirut-Bhamdun-Sawfar road to the Syrian border.

Given our responsibilities, we will follow up on the implementation of these plans, particularly those that facilitate the imposition of the state's authority in all places, including the south. In light of the expected outcome of the Al-Naqurah meetings, we must be prepared to deal with any possible withdrawal.

[Unidentified reporter] In light of the popular and government satisfaction with the first phase of the security plan, do you believe that the second phase will be implemented on schedule on Sunday?

[Karami] The prevailing atmosphere, the readiness of all concerned sides, and the fact that the Army Command is preparing the brigade that it intends to dispatch — all of these measures, the positive atmosphere, and the full readiness of the concerned parties — guarantee the full success of the plan, God willing.

[Reporter] Has the picture become clear at the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations in Al-Naqurah, particularly on the eve of the sixth round? It has been leaked that the atmosphere is emotional and that stands are inflexible on issues that have been raised. Has this been clarified?

[Karami] Our evaluation of the discussions in Al-Naqurah is that we are still revolving around the divergent aims of the two negotiating delegations. It appears that Israel plans to create areas between its border and Al-Biqa'. It wants to create an area near the border and place it under the control of Lahd and his forces. It also wants UNIFIL to be responsible for the area extending from Al-Awwali to Jazzin and up to Yanta, and wants the Lebanese Army to help them. Frankly speaking, we cannot accept anything that would jeopardize our sovereignty or our authority over our territory. We do not object to UNIFIL's presence in the border area, as specified by Security Council Resolution 425. However, we want the Army to be the basis and our buttress, and UNIFIL to assist the Army in this area. Apart from this, we are the masters of our land, and no one has a say in this. These are the basic premises by which we seek the evacuation of the Israeli occupier from the south, western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya, without conditions or restrictions. [end recording]

Al-Jumayyil, Sham'un on Session

NC281415 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Today's Cabinet session ended at 1345 today. President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil then invited Minister Walid Junblatt to lunch. It has been learned that the Cabinet unanimously approved the security plan drafted by the Military Command for the coast and Iqlim al-Kharrub.

After the session, [former] President Camille Sham'un spoke to newsmen saying: We asked the Military Command about the plan in Beirut and the implementation of the plan on the coast; things are going well.

He added: If there should be any delay in the implementation of the security plan on the coast and in Iqlim al-Kharrub, it will last no more than 1 or 2 days.

President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil opened the Cabinet meeting by conveying congratulations on the anniversary of the Prophet's birthday, next Wednesday. He expressed the wish for the Lebanese in general, and Muslims in particular, that the feast will be a starting point for the unification of hearts and (?minds). Pres-

ident al-Jumayyil said: This occasion is taking place at the same time as our security measures and comes as a harbinger of good and hope. We hope that it will bring stability and security to the Lebanese people and that it will lead to the achievement of comprehensive peace throughout Lebanon.

It has been decided to postpone next Wednesday's Cabinet session, which falls on the Prophet's birthday, to Thursday.

On the security arrangements in Beirut, President al-Jumayyil expressed satisfaction with the measures implemented to date. He called on all political forces and functionaries to consolidate these measures and support the legitimate forces, which are seeking to meet the hopes of every Lebanese by safeguarding security and stability. This stability will deny any opportunity to those damaged by the implementation of the security arrangements, and will be the start for completing the deployment on the coastal road toward the south, within the framework of the march to liberation, and for completing the implementation of the security plan in the north and on the mountain, to achieve comprehensive security thoughout Lebanon.

It has been learned from governmental sources that the ministers, particularly Minister Birri, insisted that the security measures for Beirut be implemented with precision and firmness, and that the Army remain steadfast in the face of anyone who is considering reaction.

Sha'ban Seeks Amendments in Tripoli Security Plan

NC281140 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1100 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, made a press statement in Tripoli today in which he suggested that the Tripoli security plan requires considerable amendment before implementation. He added: We did not reject the security plan, but it needs to be amended, for it must be a plan for security, not for revenge. We need a force that protects us, not one that harms us. After agreeing to the plan, we will welcome the Army with open arms and will cooperate with its work to topple the tyrants and their agents, for we know how to receive our sons.

In another development, contacts in Tripoli are continuing in an effort to resolve the case of the people who were kidnapped, which has grown more tense lately.

Phalangist Political Bureau Reviews Developments

NC282024 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] At the Phalange Party Political Bureau meeting tonight, Dr Elie Karamah reviewed various political and security affairs of the past 2 days and expressed his optimism regarding the completion of the security phases, particularly with respect to the Army's deployment in Beirut, the coastal area, and the mountain.

The Political Bureau heard a statement by Minister Joseph al-Hasim, who conveyed the positive impression which prevailed at today's Cabinet meeting, particularly regarding the implementation of security measures in Beirut and the deployment of the Army in the south and in the north.

Negotiations With Israel Resume in Al-Naqurah

NC290909 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0828 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Report by Radio Correspondent Antoine 'Awn from Al-Naqurah — recorded]

[Text] The sixth round of Lebanese-Israeli military discussions under UN auspices began at 1000 this morning, when Israeli planes broke the sound barrier twice in the southern skies. At a time when both sides are trying to tone down the atmosphere of the session before reporters, the discussions may actually be quite sharp, according to a source in the Lebanese delegation. This is because the Israelis will give their response today to Lebanon's proposals. The Lebanese insisted in the last round that UNIFIL be deployed on the international border, in implementation of Security Council Resolution 425.

Staff Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hajj said that the fate of the discussions depends upon Israel's genuine recognition of Lebanon's sovereignty and of the Lebanese Army's role. As of the last session, the Israelis were still casting doubt on the Army's ability, giving it a secondary role in any security measures, he added.

In response to a question, Al-Hajj emphasized that the Lebanese negotiator is seeking security arrangements which will guarantee the safety of the Lebanese citizen. Be optimistic and you will be rewarded, he said.

'Amos Gilbo'a, leader of the Israeli delegation, said that the deployment of the Lebanese Army along the coast and in Iqlim al-Kharrub does not mean that it is capable of maintaining security in the south. He stressed that the most important thing is to reach an agreement on UNIFIL's role. Gilbo'a did not refer to Israel's response to the Lebanese proposal on UNIFIL.

The discussions began in this kind of atmosphere at 1000. Unusually strict security measures have been adopted at the site of negotiations today. Information was circulated a short while ago among the reporters that UNIFIL has placed all of its helicopters at their disposal, and that any technical problem will force the reporters to spend the night at Al-Naqurah.

'Dilemma' Reported in Talks

NC291037 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0940 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Dispatch by Antoine 'Awn, correspondent for the NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY, from Al-Naqurah — live]

[Text] It appears that the military talks in Al-Naqurah have arrived at a dilemma in today's session. Israel has rejected the Lebanese plan, submitted last Monday, and has insisted on

UNIFIL's deployment north of the Al-Awwali River and deep in the south, and not only along the border, as Lebanon proposed.

The Israeli delegation's military spokesman said a short while ago that 'Amos Gilbo'a, leader of the Israeli delegation, conveyed his condolences at the start of today's session to Staff Brigadier General al-Hajj on the death of his father-in-law. Gilbo'a then said, according to the spokesman, that his country rejects the Lebanese plan on the UNIFIL's deployment along the international border. The main reason for this rejection, according to Gilbo'a, is that such deployment cannot lead to the fulfillment of the basic task of these forces, which is to prevent the infiltration of terrorirst into south Lebanon to establish new positions, from which to carry out hostile actions against Israel. To achieve this goal — preventing the terrorists from returning to the south — Gilbo'a said UNIFIL must be deployed deep in south Lebanon and not only along the international border. Israel seeks the deployment of UNIFIL north of the areas now under the control of its Army. This is a fundamental issue because, according to Gilbo'a, it will reveal the good intention of the Lebanese, who are seeking the adoption of measures that would be the key to the success of security arrangements.

The leader of the Israeli delegation affirmed that it is the Israeli view that the UNIFIL must be deployed in all areas that will be evacuated by the Israeli Army. This is a basic factor in the security arrangements, and Israel will show no flexibility on this issue. Gilbo'a described the Lebanese rejection of the UNIFIL deployment north of the areas where the Israeli forces are present now as an unacceptable stand. In conclusion, he said that his country's delegation has welcomed the Lebanese proposal agreeing that the UNIFIL forces should deploy in Tyre and Sidon. He noted that this is an encouraging beginning.

This is the Israeli stand as expressed so far. We are still waiting to see what the Lebanese stand is.

Karami on Security, Relations With Syria

NC281509 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami was today interviewed by Nicole al-Mashnuq, of Beirut radio's French language program, about the security plan in Beirut and the south, and relations with Syria. Prime Minister Karami said: The results in the field are good. There have been no significant incidents, but there have been some limited incidents, which take place even in normal times. Therefore, I can assert that the Lebanese want peace and security. This is the government's will. The officials are now implementing what is in the public's interest. Therefore, I have always been optimistic on this point. Let us always be optimistic on carrying out our duties toward our homeland.

Prime Minister Karami said: We cannot eliminate in a few months what happened in 10 years of war. The achievements made so far are not limited. Shelling has stopped, and we feel that the situation in Beirut has entered a normal phase. The government continues to function unaffected by the differences in views among the ministers that arise from time to time.

Prime Minister Karami added: As I said, the Lebanese citizens want peace and security. All this constitutes a sign of hope and optimism.

He added: There is a difference between the past and present. The events of the past 2 days reaffirm that when the authorities are in control they are capable of achieving many things in Lebanon. We rule on behalf of the Lebanese. The people's aspirations for security must be achieved.

Prime Minister Karami said: I stress that we do not fear Israel. We hope that no clashes will break out during the Army's deployment along the coastal highway. We decided that the Lebanese Army will take over the highway down to Al-Awwali and from there we hope to reach Sidon, Tyre, and all of the south. We are confident, the prime minister said, that the Israeli Army's withdrawal will take place sooner or later. For this reason we must be ready. The Army must be prepared to assume its duties. In spite of all that happened, we decided on the implementation and hope that it will be carried out without problems.

Prime Minister Karami affirmed that Lebanon and Syria have joint interests. Any setback in Lebanon will affect other Arab states. Therefore, it is not surprising that Syria is interested in developments in Lebanon. The two are neighboring and fraternal countries. For this reason, Syria's concerns are translated into action in the country if necessary. We need Syria's help because we are at the beginning of the process of ending Lebanon's ordeal. The Syrian intervention will yield fruits. We will continue to cooperate with Syria so that Lebanon can recover its health.

Further on Karami Interview

NC281551 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1510 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Karami today expressed his confidence that Israel would pull out of Lebanon sooner or later and stressed the need to Lebanon to be ready. In an interview with the French section of Radio Lebanon, the prime minister expressed his satisfaction with the security in Beirut.

In a reference to Lebanese-Syrian relations, the prime minister thanked the Syrians, referring that Syria had done much to help contain the situation in the country. He noted that Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam had helped to resolve a number of outstanding problems, the latest of which was the boycott by Minister Junblatt of Cabinet meetings. Following the intervention of Khaddam, Junblatt attended the Cabinet meeting today.

The prime minister said that there were further steps which need to be taken such as gathering of arms, the halting of all shelling, and the realization of national reconciliation. At the same time, basic reforms should be introduced and work on the reconstruction of Lebanon should be launched.

Karami referred to Lebanon's limited resources but he stressed that the government was determined to exercise its responsibilities and to rebuild a modern state. He also expressed hope that the official news media would be unified in the near future.

Italian Embassy To Up Security Following Threats
NC290630 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] After the Italian police defeated a plan for a suicidal attack on the U.S. Embassy in Rome and arrested the seven people who planned the operation, two unidentified persons in Beirut made telephone threats against the Italian Government yesterday. A spokesman for the Italian Embassy in Beirut said that the embassy has not received a direct threat from the Islamic Jihad organization, but is considering tightening its security measures in the wake of the threats received by the news agencies.

Walid Junblatt Meets With Soviet Ambassador
NC290607 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Walid Junblatt, the Progressive Socialist Party leader, met with Soviet Ambassador in Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov yesterday evening. They discussed developments in the Lebanese arena, including security plans and the Al-Naqurah military talks.

Dissidents Establish Center in Ba'labakk
NC281447 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Some of the Palestinian followers of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] have established a new center near the Al-Tatari hospital in Ba'labakk. Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' has said that the center may be a headquarters for the dissidents' new command in northern Al-Biqa' and that the official responsible for it is named Abu al-Walid.

In another development it has been noticed that since President al-Asad's brother, Rif'at al-Asad, returned to Syria, gunmen supporting the latter, particularly the Red Knights, have reappeared in Al-Biqa' and have been roaming some areas in cars.

Death Toll in Israeli Raid Rises to 8
NC281214 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The rubble in the area raided by the Israeli planes yesterday in Qabb Ilyas is still being removed. Large bulldozers have been brought in to help to remove the debris. It has been learned that the number of the dead rose to eight today, while a number of missing persons remain buried in the debris.

Casualties Result From Booby-Trapped Car in 'Alayh
NC290842 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Security sources have reported that a booby-trapped car exploded near the 'Alayh telephone exchange at about 0830 today. At least one person was killed, a number were wounded, and massive damage resulted. The sources add that ambulances were seen in the area, marked by clouds of smoke.

Socialist sources have indicated that 3 people were killed and 14 wounded when a red Fiat 124 blew up. The same sources added that the charge that had been placed in the car was estimated to be 50 kg of TNT.

Grad Missile in East Beirut Causes Casualties
NC290919 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] A Grad missile has exploded in the Karm al-Zaytun area of Al-Ashrafiyah [in East Beirut], causing an unspecified number of casualties.

2 Killed, 5 Wounded
NC290958 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Muhyi ad-Din Karaji and Laure Darrus were killed by the missile that fell in the Karm al-Zaytun area of Al-Ashrafiyah today. Nouhar Yassayan, Sharbil Darrus, and Siham Lalah received serious wounds, while Victor Qays and Mansur Jirjis Haddad were also wounded.

Further Reportage on Visit of French President

Mitterrand on Talks

LD281127 Paris Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Israel, Lebanon, and the Gulf conflict between Iraq and Iran, were the main questions discussed by Francois Mitterrand and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Their talks were particularly long, as their private meeting, planned to last 1 and 1/2 hours, lasted no less than 4 and 1/2 hours. Their talks probably failed in achieving an identity of views on the Middle East situation, but did allow some misunderstandings to be resolved. It seems both sides consider that Mitterrand's visit will begin a new era in relations between the two countries. Francois Mitterrand yesterday made no attempt to hide from the French people in Syria that in the final analysis his visit to Damascus could only be useful.

[Begin Mitterrand recording] Our role is not to make a choice. It is to remain friendly with our friends and to make sure there is reconciliation over the clashes and the antagonisms of former times. This does not mean that, should the case arise, we have no ideas or plans which could overcome any obstacles. I think my visit will be useful; that is my aim. The talks I held yesterday and those I will hold today with President al-Asad allow me to think that France's position after this trip will be better than before —not that it was bad, but we have been through some difficult periods, as everyone knows. [end recording]

Joint News Conference Reported

JN281227 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1120 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] At the end of French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Syria, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and President Francois Mitterrand held a news conference at 1115 today. The news conference was attended by Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister; Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations; Yusuf Shakkur, Syrian ambassador in Paris; Henri Servant, French ambassador in Damascus; members of the press delegation accompanying President Mitterrand on his visit; Syrian journalists; and news agencies, television, and radio correspondents in Damascus. We will transmit the full proceedings of this news conference later.

President Mitterrand began the press conference by making a short statement. Then the two presidents answered questions posed by the correspondents.

The first question, by French television and radio correspondents, dealt with the results of President Mitterrand's visit, whether it constitutes a new turning point in bilateral relations, and whether President Hafiz al-Asad can say that the two countries have become friends.

In his reply, President Mitterrand emphasized his conviction that there is a need to improve France's relations with Syria. He said: You realize that there were points that needed to be clarified. In our opinion, it is better to overcome existing differences and resume the dialogue which has been continuing for a long time and which is important in the history of the two peoples.

He added: It was not possible to hold these long discussions without working at the same time to improve relations. I can say that no one relinquishes his fundamental principles.

In his reply to another question, President Hafiz al-Asad said that he and President Mitterrand met for long hours during which they discussed points of agreement more than they discussed points of disagreement, and that their discussion of cooperation issues dealt with solutions to current topics and that these solutions do not conflict with any of the principles adopted by either country. He said: The issues we discussed were many and diversified. We emerged with an impression that the future of relations between our two countries will be better than it had been during past stages. This is what we wanted to achieve from these meetings.

President al-Asad added that he was glad to meet with President Mitterrand and that he thanks him for this visit and for the efforts he has exerted during the long hours of discussion. However, these efforts were not wasted. He said: I believe they are in the interests of Syria and France. The dialogue between our two countries will continue in the future and will be aimed at reaching greater understanding between our two countries in a manner that harmonizes with their principles and is compatible to the essence of both sides' policies.

In reply to another question, President Mitterrand said that Syria's stand in this region is recognized by everyone. It is a decisive stand with respect to peace and the balance of power. This is clear and we knew this before we left Paris. We did not discover it here in Damascus.

Mitterrand, Delegation Depart Damascus

JN281539 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand, his wife, and the delegation accompanying him, left Damascus this afternoon after a 3-day visit to Syria. President Hafiz al-Asad and his wife led those who saw President Mitterrand off at Damascus International Airport.

Leaving Syrian airspace at the end of his official visit to Syria, President Mitterrand sent a cable to President Hafiz al-Asad. The following is the text of the cable:

President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad; while leaving Damascus, I feel that our meetings have allowed us to know each other better and to understand the foundations and goals of our policies better. Thus, we acted in a useful way and we worked out the foundations for constructive and new relations between Syria and France. Now we must encourage and develop them. Please accept my warm wishes.

President Hafiz al-Asad and President Mitterrand held a news conference during which the two presidents responded to questions from reporters. President Hafiz al-Asad said that he and

President Mitterrand discussed points of agreement and cooperation, as well as solutions for current issues, in such a way that these solutions would not conflict with any of the principles adopted by either country. He added: Future relations will be better.

President Mitterrand stressed that Syria's stand in the region is recognized by everyone, and said that this stand is decisive concerning peace and balance. Regarding Lebanon, the French president said: France believes that Israel should not have entered Lebanon's territories.

Regarding Syrian-Lebanese relations, President Mitterrand said: No one ignores these relations. Syria has ended the civil war in Lebanon. Who can blame Syria for that?

Responding to the same question, President Hafiz al-Asad said: Syria has made many sacrifices for the sake of Lebanon, and has assumed its duties at the request of the legitimate authority. This also prompted us to work against the 17 May agreement, imposed on Lebanon by Israel. If that agreement had been implemented, it would have turned Lebanon into an Israeli protectorate, and would have deprived it of much of its supremacy and independence.

President Mitterrand replied to questions regarding the convening of an international conference on the Middle East by reiterating that France is not against the idea of the conference, but that it concentrates on solving the difficulties before the conference is convened. The two presidents also replied to several questions about the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Palestine question, the national resistance against occupation, and the need to distinguish between resistance and terrorism.

The odious Zionist presence, embodied in the fabricated entity that Zionism has planted on our land, has largely contributed to the appearance of unsatisfactory stages in modern history during which French-Syrian relations experienced some kind of confrontation. This usually emerged as a result of a difference in opinion, both on the great dangers stemming from an entity of this kind adopting a policy of aggression and expansion, and on the just cause of the Arab people — particularly the Palestinian people and their right to live in peace on Arab land. However, this difference in viewpoints has never reached the state of complete antagonism, because France has always been ready to hold dialogue and to exchange viewpoints, and because Syria has always paved the way for such a dialogue.

Syria has always considered France — a European country with an old civilization, culture, and history — as the country which most understands human rights, the international charter, and peoples right to self-determination; while many big powers were working to flout the international community's resolutions, incite the aggressor to prolong his aggression, and terrorize those aggressed upon with their most sophisticated war machines and destructive weapons.

From this premise, this current meeting in Damascus between Presidents Mitterrand and Al-Asad will clear up many matters which have been somewhat obscured within the framework of French-Syrian relations, so that we can attain a future where forces would rally together to entrench mutual respect, to meet on the basis of an exemplary understanding of the various issues which interest the two peoples, and to contribute toward serving peace and issues of freedom.

AL-BA'TH on Mitterrand's Visit

JN271221 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Syrian-French Summit and Issues of Peace and Freedom", *AL-BA'TH* says: French President Francois Mitterrand's current visit to Syria is, in our opinion, an important visit. It is the first visit by a French president to our country and a sound introduction to establishing solid French-Syrian relations on the basis of mutual respect and understanding, which would eliminate all of the sediment that has disturbed these relations at various times throughout history.

Syria extends a hand of friendship to all those who offer it their friendship, and seeks such a friendship with France, whose European and international status we highly value, as comrade leader Al-Asad stated at the dinner he hosted in honor of the French president and his wife. This is so because this is one of the basic pillars of Syria's political course in its international relations; because the security of France, a European country, is affected by the security of Syria, a Middle Eastern country; and because their interests are intermingled in many fields and in many positions. This makes them dutybound to seek stable and clear relations out of reach from any storm.

Soviet Ambassador in Damascus Reiterates Support

JN281235 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus — Soviet Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov has reiterated his country's support for Syria and its progressive course under President Hafiz al-Asad. He also stressed that bolstering USSR-Syrian relations is a decisive and basic factor in confronting the imperialist-Zionist plans in this region.

This came when People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received the ambassador who conveyed to Al-Zu'bi the greetings and wishes of the chairman of the Council of the Union and the chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet Presidium on his reelection as speaker of the Syrian People's Assembly.

The People's Assembly speaker and the Soviet ambassador exchanged cordial speeches on the current developments in the region and the two countries' identical stands toward them. The talks also dealt with the relations between the two countries, particularly the parliamentary relations based on the principles of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, and the importance of promoting them to serve their joint interests on all levels.

Electricity Minister, Delegation Depart for Moscow
JN271503 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1440 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus, 27 Nov (SANA) — Electricity Minister Eng Kamil Baba left Damascus for Moscow today at the head of an official delegation on 1-week visit to the USSR. The delegation will hold talks with Soviet officials on developing friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries, particularly in the fields of energy lines and electric power in Syria.

Al-Ahmar Confers With YSP Official
JN281853 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant Ba'th Party secretary general, received in Damascus this evening a YSP delegation led by Dr Salim 'Umar Bakir, member of the YSP Central Committee and President of Aden University. The meeting was attended by 'Id 'Abduh, assistant to the minister of education; and the charge d'affaires at the PDRY Embassy in Damascus.

During the meeting, they exchanged views about relations between the two parties and the two fraternal countries, especially in the educational and cultural fields. They also stressed the need to promote these relations and to exchange expertise. The fraternal delegation expressed its satisfaction with its talks with Ba'th Party officials. It also voiced its pleasure at the success and accomplishments that have taken place in Syria under the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggle Hafiz al-Asad.

Further Coverage on Al-Naqurah Military Talks

Lebanese Proposals To Be Rejected

TA290805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0746 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Less than an hour ago the talks between the Lebanese Army and the IDF were resumed in Al-Naqurah. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports from Al-Naqurah:

This morning the members of the Israeli military delegation will tell their counterparts from the Lebanese Army that time is not unlimited and this, of course, is intended to hint that Israel will no longer accept tactics of red tape. Brigadier General 'Amos Gilbo'a, the head of the Israeli delegation to the talks, told us that the delegation has prepared detailed responses.

[Begin Gilbo'a recording] I am going to react to the plan the Lebanese presented last time, whose main point was a UNIFIL deployment along the border. [end recording]

It is expected that the Israeli delegation will today turn down the latest Lebanese proposals, the main point of which is a UNIFIL deployment only in a limited zone close to the Israeli border — an area which in the past constituted the former thinned-out strip — and the town of Tyre as well. The matter of UNIFIL deployment in the northern strip along the Al-'Awwali River will also be raised. Israel will insist on the principle that any site evacuated by the IDF will be taken over by UN forces.

UNIFIL Deployment Position Rejected

TA290911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] The Israeli delegation to the Al-Naqurah military talks has rejected Lebanon's position on a UNIFIL force deployment. This has been reported by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal. The head of the Israeli delegation said at the opening of the deliberations that UNIFIL should deploy deep inside southern Lebanon. The talks in Al-Naqurah are presently continuing.

UNIFIL Deployment Agreed On

TA290934 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0925 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] The Lebanese delegation to the Al-Naqurah talks this morning expressed willingness to deploy a UNIFIL force in both Tyre and Sidon. To this, the spokesman of the Israeli delegation said: This is a first agreed on point of departure which should be developed. Prior to this, the head of the Israeli delegation, Brigadier General Gilbo'a, rejected the initial Lebanese position that the UNIFIL force only be deployed along the international border. He said that such a deployment would not stop terrorist activity from southern Lebanon.

Al-Naqurah Talks Appear Deadlocked

TA291055 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1035 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports from Al-Naqurah]

[Text] The Al-Naqurah talks are deadlocked. This is how it appears after the Israeli delegation this morning rejected the Lebanese plan, presented at the beginning of the week, for a UNIFIL deployment in the south close to the international border, and is repeating the demand to actually deploy UNIFIL close to the Al-'Awwali River. Thus, a few minutes ago, the spokesman of the Lebanese delegation to the talks came out and announced that a UNIFIL deployment in the area outlined by Israel is not anchored in any resolution of the UN Security Council, nor is it mentioned in Resolution 242, which constituted the framework for the establishment of the UNIFIL force after the Al-Litani campaign. The spokesman said that such a deployment would require an appropriate decision by the UN institutions and approval by the countries that are members of UNIFIL. He also said that international law does not recognize the conquest of territory by force of arms and keeping gains that are the fruits of war for a long time after the war.

Eban Advises Consideration of Unilateral Withdrawal

TA290653 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] The chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Abba Eban, says that if there is no further progress in the Al-Naqurah talks, Israel should consider a unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon and security measures of its own. Eban was speaking to reporter Vivien Royston in Haifa.

[Begin recording] [Eban] If the deadlock persists, then Israel must think of what it can do to carry out its objectives by its own means. There are things that we can do ourselves.

[Royston] Such as unilateral withdrawal?

[Eban] We can maintain patrols ourselves and we can maintain air surveillance ourselves. We can maintain naval observation ourselves. We can ourselves rely on some friendly elements in the south. We can stimulate and promote an activity by UNIFIL. In other words — and, of course, we can exercise deterrence, that's the key — we have a very strong fist and we can wave it and we might be able to wave it better without a permanent military presence; but that comes later. I think for the next week or so, we should see if we can get some agreement, however formal, with the Lebanese. [end recording]

Weizman Advocates Unilateral Withdrawal

TA290700 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Advocating a unilateral Israeli withdrawal if the Al-Naqurah talks fail is Minister 'Ezer Weizman. The minister also accused Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir of rejecting Weizman's offer to help improve ties with Egypt because of Weiz-

man's role in the Camp David process. Minister Weizman was interviewed on Israel television. His remarks are summed up by Linda Epstein:

'Ezer Weizman last night had some clear-cut positions on some controversial issues. He would talk to the PLO if it gave up terrorism for peace talks with Israel. He understands Knesset member Darawshah's feelings, but rejects the idea of an unauthorized private initiative of that sort, and he's for arbitration to settle the Tabah dispute. But he seemed to be holding something back while talking about his own role in the national unity government. Weizman denied that he had embarked on his own diplomatic initiative to improve Israeli-Egyptian relations, although he has been in contact with people on the Egyptian side with the same goal. He said he offered his assistance and experience to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on the matter, but was flatly turned town. He said the reason some of his ideas on advancing the peace with Egypt have been rejected in the government is because he had helped to bring about certain achievements at Camp David, achievements which certain ministers, including Shamir, oppose.

On Lebanon, Weizman said Israel should pull back to the international border unilaterally if the Al-Naqurah talks fail. He said that Israel could then prevent renewed terrorist activity against its northern settlements by tough military reprisals. He said that in this way Israel kept the cease-fire with the PLO along the Lebanon border for a year before the Peace for Galilee operation.

Jerusalem Arabic Interviews Antoine Lahd
JN281742 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1530 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Interview with Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon, by military correspondent Shlomo Gindi; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Antoine Lahd] The activities of the army of southern Lebanon are currently restricted to maintaining security in a large part of southern Lebanon. In some areas, this army maintains security by itself, and in other areas it does so with the help of the IDF, which is currently in the region. The IDF also conducts intensive training programs so that this army can assume its duties.

[Shlomo Gindi] Aggression against the army of southern Lebanon has recently increased. What are the reasons?

[Lahd] Aggression increased with the start of the negotiations. The increase in aggressions against us is politically motivated.

[Gindi] Who is behind these aggressions?

[Lahd] There are several factions which do not want the army of southern Lebanon to be in southern Lebanon. These factions are known to everyone, and there is no need to name them.

[Gindi] Staff Major General Antoine Lahd, do you believe that the Al-Naqurah negotiations will produce positive results?

[Lahd] I personally hope that the Al-Naqurah negotiations will produce results in the interest of both the Lebanese and Israelis. As an observer, I do not believe that the current formula of these negotiations will produce such results, especially since the Israeli negotiator is on a completely different frequency than the Lebanese.

[Gindi] Do you approve the Israeli delegation's plan in these negotiations?

[Lahd] At present I have no clear idea about the Israeli plan. But from the course of events, I believe that the Israeli negotiator insists that the UN forces assume an effective role in the northern part of southern Lebanon. I believe that this insistence stems from the fact that neither the Israeli authorities nor the Israeli negotiator are confident that the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese Army are able to maintain security.

Convoy Crosses Al-Awwali To Enter Al-Kharrub Area
TA281621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Beirut radio stations reported that this morning an IDF convoy crossed the Al-Awwali River on its way to the Al-Kharrub area. The convoy included six armored personnel carriers, two Merkava tanks, three jeeps, and a bulldozer. Our monitor reports that the radio stations said that fierce artillery duels took place in this area between Druze and Christians, which could undermine the Lebanese Army's plan to send units to this area next week.

Egyptian Proposal for Tabah Solution Rejected
TA281826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has rejected an Egyptian proposal to station foreign soldiers in the disputed Tabah area on the Egyptian-Israeli border. Shamir told the Knesset that Israel would resume long-stalled negotiations with Egypt to resolve the issue if relations between the two countries became warmer. We are ready to resume negotiations, but Tabah cannot be isolated from other aspects of our relations, Shamir said. He said Israel opposes expanding the role of the Multinational Force in Sinai to police the 1 sq km beach resort area.

Rabin To Meet Howe, Heseltine in London
TA290730 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
29 Nov 84 p 2

[Excerpt] London — Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's private visit to London next week will be a low-key event. He will have brief meetings with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine, but he is not expected to secure a change in British policy banning arms sales to Israel.

Reportage on MK Darawshah Denied Amman Trip

Darawshah: Jordan Denied Entry

TA290642 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Labor [Party] Knesset Member [MK] 'Abd al-Wahhab Darawshah says he called off his planned trip to Amman to address the PNC because Jordan did not allow him to enter the country, this despite what was the eagerness of the PLO and Yasir 'Arafat himself to have him attend; he said the PLO even put a private plane at his disposal. In view of Jordan's position, he said, he had decided to respect the call from Labor Party officials to return to Israel. He is expected back from Cyprus today.

In a telephone interview, reporter Alan Ben-'Ami asked Darawshah if he still intends to try to talk to the PLO officials in the future.

[Begin recording] [Darawshah] If I will have a chance to make progress in the peaceful process between Palestinians and Israel, I will do that.

[Ben-'Ami] Would that include speaking with somebody from the PLO?

[Darawshah] It includes everyone in the world.

[Ben-'Ami] How do you feel about the fact that you didn't manage to get to Amman to get to the PNC this time?

[Darawshah] I tried honestly to do my duty.

[Ben-'Ami] What would you like to have said at the PNC?

[Darawshah] I wanted to talk to them about peaceful methods that the two nations must adopt and Palestinians must adopt to reach a peaceful solution, that wars and bloodshed and terror will not solve the problem of our area. There is only one way for peace — negotiations — and direct and simultaneous negotiations.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Darawshah, you know that your planned visit to the PNC has caused a great deal of controversy in Israel, that people have praised you and people have condemned you, including colleagues and associates in the Labor Party itself, as well. How do you feel about this controversy that you've created?

[Darawshah] This is natural about the situation in Israel, the political situation. People who supported me or gave me their blessing, I think they are peaceful lovers and peaceful believers.

[Ben-'Ami] You are quoted as saying that some of the ministers, labor ministers in the government, also supported your move. Is that correct?

[Darawshah] I don't know, I did not talk to them. I hope that they will understand positively that my attitude was to make a better movement towards the peaceful process. [end recording]

Notables Welcome Darawshah's Move

TA281257 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Many public figures in the territories have welcomed Knesset Member [MK] Darawshah's move. Gaza's mayor [as heard] Rashad al-Shawwa told reporter Jerry Cheslow that it was a courageous step.

[Begin recording] [Al-Shawwa] The move that Darawshah took is an expression of his sincere desire to find a solution that will resolve the Palestine-Israeli question.

[Cheslow] There are reports that Darawshah might have his parliamentary immunity lifted for this.

[Al-Shawwa] That will still prove that Israeli extreme elements are dominating the life of Israel and dominating the future complications that Israel may meet. [end recording]

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has termed MK Darawshah's trip to Amman a mission of peace. Frayj told our reporter that he was sure Darawshah would be received with open arms at the PNC meeting.

[Begin Frayj recording] He will be highly welcome and if he tries to speak, I think people will listen to him and will be interested in him. There is a tendency among the Palestinians toward a peaceful resolution of this crisis and it is supposed to be encouraged and respected in Israel. [end recording]

Darawshah Urged Not To Go

JN281857 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Our parliamentary correspondent said that a number of Labor Party members held several telephone contacts today with Knesset member 'Abd al-Wahhab Darawshah, who is in Athens [as heard], in an attempt to convince him not to go to the Jordanian capital. Our correspondent added that it is not yet clear whether Knesset member Darawshah has responded to these requests. However, according to available information, it seems that Darawshah has not left for Amman so far.

Press on Dahawshah Affair

TA290821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] In *DAVAR*'s view, the initiative of Knesset Member [MK] Darawshah, which did not work out, was an act originating in great naivete, a la Abie Nathan's flight to Egypt 20 years ago. It was something of a Don Quixote type that cannot be approved, but under no circumstances can it be defined, as the foreign minister did, as something hostile and dangerous. Neither characterization is apt, except for those who want to turn it into this.

HA'ARETZ writes that since the attorney general did not see fit to submit a criminal charge sheet against such people as Uri Avneri and Major General (Reserves) Matityahu Peled, who met with Yasir 'Arafat and other PLO activists, its is hard to imagine that he will try to bring MK Darawsha to trial. This would be discrimination against an Arab as compared with the treatment accorded Jews.

There is room for skepticism about whether MK Darawshah would have been able to influence the PLO executive, as he imagined. His announcement to a weekly [*KOTERET RASHIT*] prior to leaving Israel smacks of publicity-hunting. The assaults in the Knesset by Herut and Tehiya representatives have already supplied him with newspaper headlines and it is hard to rid oneself of the impression that concern for the country's security was only a convenient pretext for Herut and Tehiya members to verbally assault the Labor Party.

'AL HAMISHMAR comments that the most important lesson from MK Darawshah's unfinished trip is that personal and private initiatives cannot change the political reality in the Middle East. For a change in the reality, what is primarily needed is a change in policy. It was not Abie Nathan's courageous flight to Egypt that resulted in peace, but a more profound change in the foreign policy of Egypt and Israel after three bloody wars. Nor will our peace with the Palestinians and Jordanians break out like a virgin spring from the deepest intentions of this or that single individual. It is only a political-state effort based on an honest compromise that can give birth to peace. A parallel condition for such an effort is willingness to meet and talk, not necessarily under the arc lights of international conferences, but definitely in the light of mutual willingness for concessions. Darawshah believed, travelled, and failed, but this is a failure that has sown the seeds of hope.

HATZOFE writes that the law bans contacts with foreign agents and entry into a hostile country without permission, and sets grave punishment for this. An eye can be closed in this case or another, but if the legal authorities systematically ignore these crimes, then it is as though they had said these orders are not being taken seriously at all. If this eye-closing continues, then it will be as though a norm had been decided on, that the orders of the law for the security of the state on this matter have been emptied of practical value. This is an invitation to break the law whenever people see fit to do so. Of course it would be insufferable if the orders are implemented regarding just any ordinary citizen, while the higher-ups violate them openly. A country that does not impose its laws and which permits them to be broken by certain people is harming its laws of existence and is undermining its citizens' attitude to the law.

THE JERUSALEM POST says that it is clear that the hypersensitivity of the right in our political spectrum exposed concern, if not fear, that the PLO and Jordan could, collectively or individually, choose the path of moderation. They would prefer not to be so disappointed, for the moment; at least 'Arafat and his partners are giving them no reason for concern. At the same time, Mr Darawshah's failed mission also exposes a reality of a different type — the varying position regarding the PLO, which has developed among the Arabs of Israel. If Israel conducts a consistent policy, it will not be possible to permit the Arab public to be involved in its own unilateral initiatives. On the other hand, the Darawshah episode also shows that this public has become more self-confident. Israeli policy must take this into account.

Levi Comments on Firing of Katyusha Rockets

TA281805 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Report by correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz]

[Text] At approximately 0400 today two explosions were heard in the Jordan Valley area. At sunrise the IDF began searching operations and at noon one of the craters was found. The Katyusha was fired from the east, probably from the area where the Syrian, Jordanian, and Israeli borders meet. Jordanian Legion soldiers were seen busily searching for the rocket launching site. This afternoon Deputy Prime Minister David Levi referred to the resumption of the firing of Katyushas from Jordan at Israel.

[Begin Levi recording] I hope that despite the meeting in Amman, sanity, discretion, and a vision of what might happen if, God forbid, the calm along our border with Jordan were to deteriorate, prevail. I hope the situation is clear to and understood by King Husayn, and that calm continues to prevail in this area. [end recording]

State of Leadership in Territories Examined

TA281643 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 28 Nov 84 pp 6, 11

[Pinhas 'Inbari commentary — "The Anonymous Representatives"]

[Text] The absence of representatives from the territories at the PNC meeting is much more significant than it seems at first glance. Politically speaking, there is no significance in the fact that one individual or another is participating in the PLO parliament in Amman. The presence or absence of representatives from the territories is not that important. What is more important is the fact that no one knows who those representatives are. There are guesses, some more successful than others, but the 180 representatives from the territories are actually anonymous.

This expresses an important political reality — the status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is inferior to that of PLO institutions in other countries. The decisions that will decide the fate of Nabulus, Hebron, and Khan Yunus will not be made "on the inside," but "on the outside." From many points of view, there is a political vacuum in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. They have no leadership of their own which can look after the interests of Palestinians in Israel, in contrast to the rights and interests of their Palestinian brethren "abroad."

This political vacuum is the result of Israel's policy which was worked out approximately 7 years ago, simultaneously with the change occurring in Israel with the Likud's rise to power. Naturally, the Likud government's scorched earth policy just before it left office affected the territories as well. One can understand the logic behind the Likud's policy. A firm Palestinian leadership

in the territories could have organized internal opposition to the aggressive settlement policy in the period when Refa'el Eytan and Arik Sharon governed the territories. The policy that was followed until 1977 favored the crystallization of a Palestinian entity in the territories. This policy aroused Jordan's anger to quite an extent, because, from its viewpoint, the fostering of activists with a Palestinian awareness and not a Jordanian one would not preserve Jordan's status in the West Bank.

The logical outcome of this policy was that Israel did not have "a Jordanian problem." But the Palestinian question caused it a lot of trouble. The aim was to remove the burden of the Palestinian problem by means of permanent arrangements on Israel's eastern border, with Jordan's approval. The assumption underlying this policy was that the Palestinians in the territories were more pragmatic than their brethren "abroad," and if the burden was put on them, the arrangements with them would be pragmatic and comfortable.

The highlight of this policy was the 1976 municipal elections, which brought Bassam al-Shak'ah and his friends to power. The radicals and leftists frightened Israel, and to date there is still a discussion pending in the defense establishment as to whether these elections were successful and in Israel's long-term interests, or whether they were a mistake, as newly-installed Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, who was prime minister at the time, has admitted.

Not only Rabin, but nearly everyone who was involved in these elections, regretted this step. The result is that today Bassam al-Shak'ah and his friends are not partners for a dialogue with Israel. They were brutally dismissed from their mayoral posts after they were the victims of a terrorist attack by settlers who had their own way of interpreting the reports by defense officials on those mayors who had established the National Guidance Committee.

In spite of this, the writer of this article still believes that the elections were important for Israel's real interests, and the absence of a clear political leadership in the territories does not serve the long-term interests of Israel. It is true that the Likud was right in thinking that active political life, such as the political path dictated by the National Guidance Committee at the time, would work against the settlements; from this narrow viewpoint, a political leader in the territories could only cause damage. But if Israel's interest becomes once more the establishment of peace and solving the Palestinian problem, then the political void must be filled as soon as possible, and the debris left by the Likud must be rehabilitated.

Why? In order to strengthen Palestinian pragmatism and the willingness to start a political process.

During Israel's rule over the territories, the Palestinians have gotten acquainted with the Israelis, and they know that it is possible to live with them in peace. The occupation did not have purely negative aspects. The bad period of the Eytan-Sharon era underscored the existence of better times, when correct relations between the defense establishment and the population developed; when the occupation was, despite everything, an enlightened one, not attempting to annex the territories but seeking peace arrangements. The lifting of restrictions imposed on political life will encourage pragmatic political expression on account of slogans calling for an armed struggle which are heard "abroad."

Second, the sooner we agree to a Palestinian accommodation which would include arrangements with Yasir 'Arafat's PLO, the sooner we will be able to safeguard Israel's interests in such an arrangement and diminish its dangers. If an independent political life develops in the territories, which under the present circumstances is intertwined with the PLO (the vacuum in the territories linked the territories in a contract with the PLO), when 'Arafat enters Nabulus he will have to adapt himself to the existing political framework. If he enters an active, confident Nabulus, which is interested in continuing its ties with Israel and in keeping the Israeli borders open, this will influence 'Arafat. But if he enters a political vacuum, the town may find itself in the midst of well-known conflicts. The fighting within the PLO will move from Beirut to Nabulus.

Had the Likud not destroyed the political leadership in the territories, Israel could have started negotiations with 'Arafat with confidence. Ilyas Frayj is preferable to Bassam al-Shak'ah, but Bassam al-Shak'ah is preferable to a void. It is true that the new government can fill the void, but the current situation should not be allowed to continue. To fill the political void in the territories, new municipal elections must be held as soon as possible. Famous notables who were expelled, such as Al-Qawasimi and Milhim, should be allowed to return and restrictions on the local press should be lifted.

The West Bank resembles a pressure cooker ready to explode. Therefore, the course of action should be taken cautiously and in stages, without throwing the West Bank all of a sudden into turmoil. However, filling the void is the right course. This must be done soon because there is little time and much work ahead.

Disturbances Reported in West Bank

TA290833 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that dozens of youths tried to take over the police station in Bethlehem, and damaged a car belonging to the station commander. A police force chased them, fired into the air, and arrested several demonstrators.

There were also disruptions of studies in Ramallah and other places. A disturbance occurred in the village of Khidr, south of Bethlehem, and an Israeli car was stoned and its windows shattered in Nabulus.

Large Demonstration Held in Gaza 28 Nov

TA281206 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] A large demonstration, in which Israeli and U.S. flags were burned, was held this morning at the Gaza Islamic College. The security forces did not intervene. Our correspondent Arye Gus says that this may be linked with 'Arafat's resignation of his position in the PLO, which he has meanwhile retracted.

High School Students in Gaza Cause Disturbance

TA290816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0728 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] The students from the high school in the (Al-Nasarasi) refugee camp in the Gaza Strip this morning refused to enter the classrooms. The school directors, who feared disturbances today, 29 November [anniversary of UN recognition of Israel], sent the students home. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that in the other places throughout the Gaza Strip studies and daily life are being conducted as usual.

Petah Tiqva Explosion 'Probably Terrorist' Act

TA281919 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Police say that an explosion near an apartment building in Petah Tiqva was probably a terrorist act. This afternoon two gas bottles exploded in the yard of an apartment building on Wingate Street in Petah Tiqva and caused a big fire. Several Border Police officers who helped residents leave the building began suffering from gas poisoning and were taken to hospital. They will be released this evening. There were no casualties among residents of the building, but much damage was caused to the apartments and the building.

Poland Willing To Expand Diplomatic Relations

TA281155 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 28 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[Danka Hargish report from Poland]

[Excerpts] The Polish Government is willing — although without an official renewal of diplomatic relations — to expand cooperation broadly between itself and Israel, in return for economic and financial aid from world Jewry, particularly from Jews in the United States. I learned this from reliable sources in the Polish administration during my stay in Warsaw over the past 2 weeks.

From the talks I held with people close to the top Polish echelons, I learned that the Polish authorities are not at all pleased — and this is an understatement — with the contacts that have been continuing over the past 5 years among themselves and Israeli figures and representatives of the World Jewish Congress. "We have had enough of empty, repetitive dialogues," my interlocutor said. He said there was also no benefit to be gained from increasing the representatives, the contacts, and the talks in Warsaw by "rabbis and others," since they do not have the authority to make decisions on matters of interest to all the sides.

The issues the Poles are interested in discussing involve world and Israeli Jewry and, for this reason, they regard it as essential that Bronfman [President of World Jewish Congress] should also have full power of attorney from Shamir to make decisions about Polish-Israeli relations. If the talks during Bronfman's visit lead to satisfactory conclusions from their viewpoint, they want to sign a binding framework agreement as early as at this meeting.

The Polish scenario is based on the fact that Bronfman will come to Warsaw with two teams. One will include Israelis and representatives of the World Jewish Congress and Jewish communities who are well informed on the issue of Polish Jews and on Israeli interests. In the Poles' view, for the sake of conducting practical deliberations, such a team does not have to include more than eight people. As for the second team, I did not hear from any of my interlocutors a single word about restrictions on the number of participants. This team should include industrialists, financiers, and businessmen from the United States and Western Europe. The Poles want the members of this team to be men of prestige who will have the backing of concerns and banks whose spheres of activity provide an answer to the possibilities and needs of the current Polish economy, including investments.

Another important point in the Polish scenario is that members of this team should have power and influence in the United States and be able to accelerate Poland's joining the International Monetary Fund, and work to cancel the economic and political sanctions against Poland.

My interlocutors did not conceal that in return for business agreements which satisfy Polish interests, Warsaw would, in its relations with Israel, take significant steps that would answer the needs of both countries. The Poles are prepared to sign mutual trade agreements. They can supply Israel with coal, sulphur, and copper, and receive food products, fertilizers, agricultural implements, and packing for food — particularly for meat — from Israel. Poles also see a possibility of signing a 20-year treaty for the import of citrus fruit from Israel.

As a basis for this commercial activity, the Polish bank in Tel Aviv, (PKO), which to this day is continuing its activities despite the severance of diplomatic relations with Israel in 1967 following the 6-day war, will be used. My interlocutors even pointed out that the Polish authorities are prepared to expand the framework of (PKO's) activities and grant it special authority — "something like a consulate," as one of them described it.

As part of the improvement in relations, the Poles are prepared to expand significantly the traffic of tourism between the two countries, and open a line of LOT, the Polish airline, to Israel with the right to land at Ben-Gurion Airport. They are also prepared to renew bilateral cultural relations.

My interlocutors also said Poland is prepared to fulfillall the clauses of the agreement once signed between representatives of Israel and the Polish authorities, and which has only been partially implemented to date. According to this agreement, the archives in Poland were opened to Israeli research workers dealing with the history of Polish Jews, the (Nozhik) Synagogue has been reopened in Warsaw, and a start has been made on preserving the Jewish cemeteries. So far, the Poles have instituted red tape on the matter of paying compensation to the Jewish community for property remaining in Poland, and neither has it paid pensions to Polish emigrants who reached retirement age in Poland and earned pension rights there. The Poles are now also prepared to fulfill these clauses which they had guaranteed in the above-mentioned agreement.

ALGERIA

Craxi, Andreotti Arrive for Talks in Algiers

Italy Seeks Stronger Ties

LD282232 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The Italian prime minister, Bettino Craxi, arrived this afternoon in Algiers for a 2-day visit, during which he will have discussions with several Algerian officials. Discussions will touch upon bilateral relations and other matters of common interest. Craxi was welcomed at the airport by Brother Abdel Hamid Ibrahimi, alternate member of the Politburo and prime minister; and Boualem Baki, member of the Politburo and minister of justice.

At the airport, Bettino Craxi made a statement in which he spoke about cooperative ties between the two countries, expressing confidence that his visit to Algeria and his talks with Algerian officials will have positive results on the strong friendship between Italy and Algeria.

Craxi pointed out that the basis on which cooperation between the two countries develops is stronger today than ever before as can be seen from the example of the trans-Mediterranean Algerian gas pipeline.

After noting the important progress made by the relations between the two countries during the past years, he expressed his belief that much yet remains to be done in other aspects of cooperation.

Craxi's official visit to Algeria falls within the framework of the policy of consultation and dialogue that continue since the official visit by President Chedli Benjedid to Italy in November last year, particularly following the signing of the gas agreement and the creation of the joint Algerian-Italian cooperation committee.

Private Talk With Ibrahimi

LD290043 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Brother Abdel Hamid Ibrahimi, alternate member of the Politburo and prime minister, had a private talk with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who arrived in our country yesterday for a 2-day official visit, during which he will have talks with Algerian officials. We have been informed by an official source that the talks will continue later today in the Villa Djenan Mefti.

Leaders Discuss Issues

LD290007 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpts] We start our bulletin with the visit that Prime Minister Craxi and Foreign Minister Andreotti have begun in Algiers. Here is a report by our correspondent:

This is a visit that forms part of Italy's line aimed at paying attention to the problems of the Arab world and also to balance economic accounts. In the talks, which started this afternoon immediately after their arrival, Craxi, with Prime Minister Brahimi, and Andreotti, with his opposite number Ibrahimi, tackled fundamental issues: the political one, which is that of the Middle Eastern framework, given the seriousness of the crisis; the danger of local conflicts, such as Lebanon and the Persian Gulf.

In a few days, Craxi will report to the Dublin European Summit on the opinions given to him in Cairo, Riyadh, and here in Algeria, in order to set up a possible initiative by the EEC on the Middle East. Therefore, Algeria's position has an important meaning because it does not reflect the ideas of a moderate country, such as Egypt or Saudi Arabia, but a more rigorous one, even if it stands outside any groups and blocs.

Furthermore, 90 percent of its economy is directed toward the West and Third World and only 10 percent toward the East. The collaboration between the two countries has been strengthened by the agreement to supply Algerian methane. Italy is the first purchaser of hydrocarbons. The balance, however, is strongly disadvantageous and will close with 1.8 billion lire in the red. Craxi thus asked the Algerians to increase their imports from Italy.

Reorganization of National Army Announced

LD282239 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpt] In response to the needs of the National People's Army and in conformity with the present and future needs of national defense, President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, issued two decrees concerning the establishment of the National People's Army General Staff and a new structure of the National Defense Ministry.

The national territory has been reorganized into six military regions, as follows: First Military Region, headquartered in Blida; Second Military Region, headquartered in Oran; Third Military Region, headquartered in Bichar; Fourth Military Region, headquartered in Ouargia; Fifth Military Region, headquartered in Constantine; Sixth Military Region, headquartered in Tamanrasset.

In the context of this reorganization, the president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN issued several decrees appointing the following: chief of staff of the National People's Army — Major General Mostafa Beloucif; deputy chiefs of staff of the National People's Army — Brigadier General Kamal Abdelrahim and Brigadier General Khaled Nazzar; and Secretary General of the National Defense Ministry, Brigadier General Rashid Bengueles.

Commanders of the military regions have been appointed as follows: Second Military Region, Brigadier Hocine Benlamalem; Fifth Military Region, Colonel Habib Khalil; and Fourth Military Region, Colonel Mohamed (Benchine).

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi, Al-Asad Hold Phone Conversation

LD282325 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] There was a telephone conversation tonight between the brother leader of the revolution and Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

MOROCCO

Relations With SFRY Severed Over SDAR Recognition

LD291217 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Following the official declaration of the recognition of the so-called Saharan Democratic Arab Republic by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the government of His Majesty King Hassan II has decided to sever diplomatic relations with that country.

Clash Reported With 'Enemy Forces,' 114 Dead

LD281831 Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Rabat, 28 Nov (MAP) — The Moroccan Ministry of Information announces: On 25 November 1984, from 0730 through 1100, enemy forces consisting of three brigades with armored vehicles, BMP troop transport vehicles, and T-55 tanks, backed by 122mm howitzers, 122mm multiple rocket launchers, and 160mm mortars, tried to attack the defense lines south of Oued Saguia and north of Tifariti, at Labriga and Gor Loutade.

The enemy action was crushed through the energetic riposte dealt by the Smara intervention group and the units of the Haouza subsector of the Royal Armed Forces.

Forced to withdraw east and southeast, the enemy had to abandon corpses and war equipment. According to provisional estimates the enemy losses are as follows: 114 dead; 8 burned-out T-55 tanks; 5 jeeps destroyed, 1 carrying (?14.5 type tubes); 2 burned-out BMP transport trucks. On the Royal Forces side, the death of 14 martyrs and also 38 injured is deplored.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Congratulates 'Arafat on Reelection

LD282044 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 28 Nov 84

[President Habib Bourguiba congratulations message to Yasir 'Arafat on his reelection as PLO Executive Committee Chairman]

[Text] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, I take the opportunity of your reelection as PLO Executive Committee Chairman, by unanimous vote of your brother strugglers, members of the PNC, to wish to convey to you on behalf of the Tunisian Government and people and myself, our sincerest congratulations and wishes. We pray to almighty God to guide your steps and grant you support and make you triumph, so that the struggling Palestinian people regain their sovereignty and their ambitions in glory and dignity.

As you know, Tunisia will continue with its support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the strong leadership of the PLO leadership for the retrieval of their legitimate Republic.

KENYA

Briefs

High Commissioner to Tanzania — Nairobi, Nov 28 (KNA) — His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has appointed Mr Stephen Ole Leken to be Kenya high commissioner to Tanzania. In a press release, the Office of the President said today that the appointment of Mr Ole Leken takes effect immediately. [Text] [*Nairobi KNA in English 1520 GMT 28 Nov 84 EA*]

UGANDA

350 Bandits Surrender in Luwero District

EA281829 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Three hundred and fifty bandits have surrendered to security personnel in Luwero District. According to reports, the bandits were received today by the district commissioner, Luwero, Mr Nathan Karema.

They narrated the ordeal they underwent while in the bush and expressed their total abandonment of banditry activities which have brought them much suffering. They pledged to support the UPC [Uganda People's Congress] government in its efforts to restore peace and stability in Luwero District.

Addressing them before a huge gathering attended by thousands of people, the district commissioner, Mr Nathan Karema, repeated the government's call of reconciliation and no revenge as a strong measure to bring about peace and unity among the society members.

Mr Karema appealed to all those still hiding in the bush to come out and surrender to the authorities in the same way, saying the UPC government is the government of the whole people of Uganda and therefore it encourages unity and peace to prevail throughout the country.

The district commissioner clarified that the bandits who have today surrendered to the government were not forced to do so, but did it of their own accord. He emphasized that the government has made proper arrangements to assist those who surrender to the authority.

Mr Nathan Karema advised the people of Luwero District always to ensure that they know and identify the people whom they harbor in their areas to avoid infiltration by bandits.

Addressing the same gathering, the chief political education officer, special brigade for (Bukamu), Captain (Esau Kitakira Salong), told them that those forces were in Luwero to wipe out bandits in the area. He emphasized that the UPC government, which is based on the people, has enough strength to protect the peoples' lives and property throughout Uganda. He appealed to civilians in Luwero District to cooperate with the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] in the effort to restore total peace and tranquillity in the area.

Present were (?deputy district commissioner) Luwero, Mr (Said Gajui); the administration secretary, Haj Mahmud Kalule; Captain (Colin Ochaya Opok); Captain (Mich Kansonyange); and Lieutenant George (Swamena).

CAMEROON

Economic, Trade Delegations Abroad Reorganized

AB282057 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Cameroon's economic and trade delegations abroad have been reorganized. A presidential decree issued this evening said such delegations will henceforth represent the country's economic, commercial, and financial interests abroad. They will be attached to the Ministry of Trade and Industry and be placed under the hierarchy of territorially competent diplomatic heads.

It stated that the economic and trade delegations will be responsible for promoting the country's economy and (?boost) its activities through diverse contacts with businessmen and trade, industrial, or financial institutions. They will also be expected to prospect business milieus to seek for private investments in Cameroon and develop a permanent information service to keep foreign businessmen in touch with the economic potentialities and the development actions of the country. Finally, the economic and trade delegations have been charged with promoting exchanges between Cameroon and the countries where they will be based.

Meanwhile, the Cameroonian delegation currently in France for an economic week, left Paris for Lyon today. In its second working day in Paris yesterday, it held a series of group meetings to identify economic projects of common interest to Cameroonian and French businessmen.

CHAD

Bardai Claims Victory Over FAN Forces in Fighting

AB282046 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Two large-scale military offensives launched by the reactionary forces against the National Liberiation Army [ANL] commandos proved catastrophic for the bloody group in Ndjamena. Unable to obtain any logistic support, the soil under the feet of the FAN elements looked like quicksand.

In fact, the operation launched on (?24) November by the reactionary forces led by the traitor Captains (Bayaoroua) and (Desylla), who had deployed 450 FAN elements and 26 vehicles, was like water on rock. Following these enemy operations, launched in the subprefecture of Mao, the courageous ANL commandos counterattacked on three fronts — Batri, Mbayabaya, and Zeke-Zeke.

Casualty list on ANL side — one slightly wounded; on the enemy side — three dead and several dozens of wounded [words indistinct]; two Toyota vehicles destroyed between (Fankodi) and Fada. On the Koumogo front, the outcome of the fighting between reactionary elements and the revolutionary commandos was established as follows: ANL side — no casualties; enemy side — several uncounted dead and wounded. Furthermore, the ambush laid by the crack group gave the following results: ANL side — no casualties; enemy side — nine dead, two seriously wounded, a Landrover vehicle destroyed.9 Smarting under their defeat on all the fronts, the puppet elements, true to their usual practice, turned toward the farmers and burned down their cotton farms and poisoned the wells along their escape route.

Still on the military scene, another bloody clash took place on 22 November at 20 km from Faral between the ANL commandos and FAN elements. Casualty list is as follows: enemy side — 24 dead and several wounded. On the northeast front, it should be noted that a FAN patrol vehicle equipped with antiaircraft gun was destroyed at 15 km from (Ouazichili) by the ANL forces. [words indistinct]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Sports Agreement Signed With Soviet Union

AB282139 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Education and Sports Minister Fransisco Pascual Obama Eyegue and the head of the Soviet diplomatic mission in Equatorial Guinea, Boris Krasnikov, at the Foreign Affairs Ministry this noon, signed a draft agreement on sports equipment for 1985-1986. The signing of the draft agreement falls within the framework of the sports cooperation existing between the Guinean Education and Sports Ministry and the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports under the USSR Council of Ministers.

At the end of the signing of the draft agreement, the Soviet ambassador to Malabo assured Minister Obama Eyegue that the government in Moscow will continue to further assist the Republic of Equatorial Guinea in the field of sports. His Excellency Boris Krasnikov invited the Education and Sport Minister to attend the sports festival scheduled to take place in the Soviet Union from late July to early August 1985; 120 countries are expected to take part in that festival.

In reply, Minister Obama Eyegue highlighted the assistance Equatorial Guinea has been receiving from the Soviet Union in (?the field of sports) since 1981. He further stated that the signing of the agreement falls within the framework of the international cooperation between developed and developing countries.

ZAIRE

12 African Leaders To Attend Mobutu Inauguration

AB290900 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0840 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Nov (AZAP) — The heads of states of Zambia, Rwanda, Burundi, the CAR, Chad, Gabon, Angola, Togo, Benin, Congo, Mozambique, and Cameroon will represent their countries at MPR-founding Chairman Mobutu's swearing-in ceremony on 5 December 1984.

BENIN

Libyan Official Brings Message for Kerekou

AB282052 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Our great comrade-in-struggle, President Kerekou, this morning received in audience brother (Mustafa abu-Setta), secretary general of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. After the audience, Brother (abu-Setta) told reporters that he came to deliver a message to the head of state. [passage indistinct]

BURKINA

Council of Ministers Lifts Suspensions of Officials

AB290815 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers held a meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of Comrade Thomas Sankara to examine various dossiers and reports. The council heard many oral presentations, made some appointments, suspended a number of officials and lifted the suspension of several others.

With regard to the lifting of suspensions, the following officials were affected: presidential press, Jean-Hubert Bazie, Daniel Tapsoba, Baboue Bessia, Bara Abdoulaye; state protocol, Fulgence Traore and Gerard Bikaba; as well as Captain Charles Ouattara Lona, Alexis Ouedraogo, garrison officer, and lieutenant Kibo from the Bobo Dioulasso gendarmerie.

GHANA

Rawlings Receives 'Special Message' From Kountche

AB281636 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] President Seyni Kountche of Niger has sent a special message to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. It was delivered by the Niger ambassador to Ghana, Mr Abdul Zaromeye, at the Castle today. The contents of the message are not known but they are believed to be centered on the present drought and food situation in Niger.

In a speech, Chairman Rawlings blamed the situation in the continent on the result of some African leaders allowing foreign countries to use their territories for destructive purposes. He mentioned in particular the testing of atomic bombs both on land and sea. The leader of the revolution is convinced that if African countries cooperate and pool their resources this situation can be prevented. Chairman Rawlings recalled Ghana's food problems last year and said although he is satisfied over the improvement in the situation, there is still a shortfall this season. He, however, assured the envoy that he would study the message and see what help Ghana can give Niger.

The PNDC chairman was not happy about the attitude of some Niger nationals in Ghana. He accused them of buying maize on the open market to hoard and later sell at exorbitant prices. The PNDC chairman emphasized that it is now time to change their habit and turn to farming.

Earlier, Mr Zaromeye had briefed Chairman Rawlings on the experience that Niger is going through as a result of the drought. He said his government intends to buy food from Ghana. Ambassador Zaromeye, who is also accredited to Togo and Benin, disclosed that the 1984 harvest did not satisfy the population and that Niger has a food deficit of 350,000 tons.

Aliens, Visitors Warned To Secure Residence Papers

AB282100 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The Ministry of Interior has asked all aliens without valid residence permits to take steps to secure them. Those whose permits have expired should have them renewed at the immigration office in the district where they reside. In addition, they should register with the immigration authorities in their districts of residence.

An official statement issued in Accra today reminded aliens resident in Ghana that under the Aliens Act of 1963, Article 160, it is an offense for an alien to reside in the country without valid permits and registration papers.

Visitors to Ghana are also to ensure that they have valid visitors permits and do not engage in any occupation while in the country. The statement warned that any category of alien who is in the country without a permit is liable to deportation.

GUINEA

Security Stepped Up Following Tension in Conakry

AB281618 Paris AFP in English 1513 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Conakry, Nov 28 (AFP) — The Army has stepped up security in Conakry, the capital of Guinea, after tension arose between the Army and the militia, informed sources said here today. For the past 10 days, tanks have been positioned in major streets of the capital after midnight, and soldiers have carried out identity checks on passers-by.

There has been no official explanation of the security measures. However, the sources said they were instituted after the countrys militia objected to a soldier being appointed to command the Kwame Nkrumah Militia Training Camp in Conakry, which had previously always been under militia control. The camp trains militiamen and students after they finish university.

The sources said Guinean head of state Colonel Lansana Conte had called a meeting of military chiefs of staff to try to calm tempers.

The militia took part along with the Army in the coup last April 3 against the civilian successors to late President Ahmed Sekou

Toure. The head of the militia at the time, Captain Namadi Bayo, is a member of the Ruling Military Committee for National Recovery (MCNR) and of the government. The present militia commander is Lieutenant Lanceny Camara. The militia is run by the Defense Ministry.

LIBERIA

Doe Orders State University Reopening

AB282136 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The head of state, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has directed that the University of Liberia be reopened effective tomorrow.

According to an Executive Mansion press release, Dr Doe took the decision today based upon the appeal to him by the special Cabinet committee constituted by the head of state to administer the affairs of the university following its closure last August. Head of state Doe said that the reopening of the university was in fulfilment of his government's commitment to the intellectual and manpower development of the Liberian people especially the nation's youth, who are the future leaders of tomorrow.

The Liberian leader, however, hoped students of the university would consider its reopening as an opportunity for them to enhance the learning process by being disciplined and by exhibiting academic excellence. Dr Doe then observed that the closure of the university was a painful experience but said that this had to be done to protect life and property and ensure that discipline on the campus is maintained at all times.

Doe Makes Two 'Major' Appointments

AB282218 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The head of state and chairman of the Interim National Assembly has made two major appointments. Mr Philip O. Lawrence of Marshal Territory has been appointed successor to the late (Alfred Susoka), Jr, in the Interim National Assembly. At the National Ports Authority, Mr (Jackson F. Doe) has been relieved of his post as managing director for administrative reason. He is succeeded by Moses E. Harris, Jr, who once headed the National Ports Authority.

People's Party Member To Remain in Detention

AB281400 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The criminal court at the Temple of Justice has ruled that Mr Dusty Wollikolie, a member of the Liberia People's Party [LPP], remain in jail until next year. Wollikolie has been in detention for 3 months now on charges of violating PRC [People's Redemption Council] Decree No 88-A. The decree empowers the security to arrest and detain anyone suspected of carrying lies, rumors, and disinformation.

The LPP official has been originally charged along with one Anthony Kesselly, also of LPP. He had successfully won a legal battle for separate trial because Kesselly could not be found. According to the *OBSERVER* newspaper, the case was assigned for 26 November, but the prosecution lawyers urged the court to suspend the case until next February. The prosecution said their motion was due to the illness of their material witness, George Brown. The court withheld the prosecution motion.

422 Unclaimed Checks Discovered in Government Payroll

AB282222 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The special task force set up by the head of state to scrutinize the government's entire payroll discovered 422 unclaimed checks for the month of August this year, representing an amount of $76,000. Through this exercise the government stands to gain nearly $1 million over a period of 1 year, according to the minister of finance who heads the task force.

These names represent people who have died, who have abandoned their jobs, or just ghost names, the minister said.

The report to the head of state identified 14 ministries and agencies of government as the sources of those unclaimed chaecks. Meanwhile, the minister indicated that he has authorized the immediate cancellation and deletion of these names from government payrolls. The head of state has commended the task force for this accomplishment and has urged all ministries to give their fullest cooperation to this undertaking.

NIGER

Niger To Pursue Restructuring Public Sector

AB282257 Paris AFP in French 1319 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Niamey, 28 Nov (AFP) — The Niger Government has just confirmed its desire to pursue its policy of restructuring the public and parastatal sectors, started in 1983 with the collaboration of the World Bank, by announcing its intention to sell, as soon as possible, quite a substantial part of its shares to the private sector, observers note in Niamey.

Lieutenant Colonel Mamadou Beidari, the new minister in charge of public establishments, state companies, and joint stock companies, notified by a circular letter the directors of 9 out of the 54 companies constituting the public and parastatal sectors, that the state is expected to give up its shares by 1 December 1984.

In all, it was learned from reliable sources, about 20 enterprises could have partial or total private participation, while 1 company would simply be liquidated.

Informed sources in Niger stressed that these measures, which are being implemented just after the creation of a special ministry headed by Mr Mamadou Beidari last August, indicate that the authorities consider "the purging" of the public sector as an absolute priority owing to its importance in the national economy.

This sector represents 10 percent of the gross national product and employs 13,000 workers, that is, 22 percent of the whole country's paid jobs and covers all the branches of activities from the usual public sector (electricity, water, posts and telecommunications) to the more competitive sectors such as factories, brick-making factories and hotels.

Because of the economic crisis and specifically, the slump in the uranium market, its main resource, Niger "has no longer the ability to support the financial burden of these enterprises which are often ill managed and employ more workers than necessary," the same source disclosed.

According to the World Bank report of April 1984, which drew conclusions from an audit on the 54 public and parastatals, the financial results of the whole sector from 1980 to 1983 accumulated a deficit of 29 billion CFA francs with a trend in increase in losses. The report showed the deterioration of a few important enterprises such as the Republic of Niger Development Bank (BDRN, the biggest bank in the country), the Posts and Telecommunications Office, OPT, or the Niger Coal Company (Sonichar) whose running deficit reached 20 billion CFA francs from 1980 to 1983.

Emergency measures had to be taken by the end of 1983, within the framework of the confirmation agreement signed with the IMF: the abolition of part of the cereal purchasing and sale depots of the Niger Foodstuff Office (OPVN), the dismantling of state monopoly over the marketing of some essential commodities, the increase in the rates operated by Niger National Electricity Company (Nigelec) and the Sonichar and the retrenchment of personnel.

The withdrawal of the state from the enterprises constitutes the second phase of its policy, it is indicated by economic circles in Niamey. The government and the World Bank are currently trying to outline the necessary middle-term measures.

The bank is mainly proposing a profound reorientation of Niger's economic policy by liberalizing prices, by reforming the tax system and the investment code, a reform of the credit indebtedness, employment and wage policies, these sources continue.

These negotiations are expected to lead to the implementation in 1985 of a structural adjustment program aimed at supporting government's economic and institutional reforms, and the implementation of a public enterprises program (PEP), technical assistance for the rehabilitation of priority enterprises like BDRN, OPT, Nigelec, Sonichar, OPVN....

"Discussions are going on between the government and the World Bank, particularly on the nature of relations that should exist between the public authorities and the enterprises," it is said by these circles where concern is being expressed over the social consequences of this policy applied to a country like Niger, which is rated among the poorest in the world. According to commonly accepted estimates in economic circles in the capital, some 2,000 jobs are to be abolished.

Furthermore, some people wonder about the chances of seeing private investors buying over shares held by the state in some unprofitable enterprises and situated in undeveloped markets. "However, the state seems resolved to pay the necessary social price, the same sources note. General Seyni Kountche, the head of state, told the nation's cadres who met in Niamey that 400 out of the 500 jobs of the National Union of Cooperatives will be abolished, and that no enterprise is exempted from this retrenchment exercise.

Thus about 75 members of staff of the national radio and television system are about to be dismissed. Although the government is trying its best to redeploy these retrenched personnel, especially in the agricultural sector, "the social price to be paid is getting higher and higher," at a time when Niger is called upon to cope with one of the most fearful droughts in its history, the same sources note.

NIGERIA

Sentence of Former Benue State Governor Upheld

AB290825 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GNT 29 Nov 84

[Text] The head of state has confirmed the sentences imposed on the former governor of Benue State, Mr Aper Aku; Mrs Okpa Akinloye; and Mr Edet Enanga Atakpa. They were convicted of various offenses by the Lagos zone of the exchange control anti-sabotage tribunal. Mr Aku will spend 15 years in jail, while Mrs Akinloye and Mr Atakpa will spend 5 years each. The head of state also directed that they should pay the fines imposed on them by the tribunal.

Buhari Receives Moroccan Special Envoy

AB290825 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Nigeria says she is willing to assist in solving any African or world problems by peaceful means through the OAU or the UN. The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari stated this in Lagos yesterday while receiving a special message from King Hassan of Morocco. Gen Buhari remarked that Nigeria believed that the problems of Western Sahara could be solved along the line of Resolution 104 of the OAU.

He explained why Nigeria recognized the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and stressed that the present administration was concerned with the survival of the continental organization. The head of state said it was unfortunate that Morocco had decided to withdraw from the OAU but hoped that right conditions would be created to enable her to rejoin the organization. Gen Buhari remarked that Nigeria would study the two resolutions on Western Sahara now before the UN and assist in finding a common groand for successful passing and implementation of a workable resolution on the issue.

Delivering the message, the special envoy and adviser to the Moroccan monarch, Mr Idriss Laomi, said Nigeria had an important role to play in finding solutions to the problems of Western Sahara.

Nigeria, CSSR Sign Loan Agreement

AB281744 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Nigeria and Czechoslovakia have signed a loan agreement of about 35 million naira to assist in the implementation of the educational program of the Federal Government. A part of the amount will be used to purchase workshop equipment for junior secondary schools. The Nigerian minister of finance, Dr Onaolapo Soleye, signed the agreement on behalf of the Federal Government, while the commercial director of Skoda Export, Mr (Lotchaka), initialed for Czechoslovakia. The two countries signed a similar agreement worth about 19 million naira last month.

SENEGAL

Joint Commission Begins Meeting in Dakar

AB282200 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The Gabonese minister of labor, employment and manpower was received in audience this morning by President Abdou Diouf. Alexandre Sambat is on a visit to Senegal at the head of an important delegation, within the framework of the meeting of the joint commission for cooperation between our two countries. During the audience, he delivered a message from the Gabonese president to President Abdou Diouf. This is what he told our reporter (Mamadou Fall) after the audience:

[Begin recording] [Sambat] In fact, I came to deliver a personal message of President Bongo to his brother, President Abdou Diouf. It was also an opportunity to reaffirm the friendly and deep ties between the two countries.

[Fall] How is the joint Senegalese-Gabonese commission meeting going on?

[Sambat] Well, the third meeting of the joint Senegalse-Gabonese great commission is taking place in a very fraternal and serene atmosphere, with maturity on the part of the participants in their analysis of the issues being examined by the two sides. [end recording]

SIERRA LEONE

China To Increase Aid for Major Projects

AB281643 Paris AFP in English 1108 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Freetown, Nov 28 (AFP) — Talks between Sierra Leone and China ended here Tuesday with the signing of three agreements for increased Chinese aid. Under one of the agreements China is to provide 35 million yuan (14 million dollars) for projects currently under construction like the Dodo rural hydro-electric scheme and a power line from Dodo to Kenema, 200 miles (360 kilometres) from here.

Informed sources said the money was to make up a shortfall which became apparent after China provided 100 million yuan (40 million dollars) under a 1973 agreement which enabled such projects as a sports stadium, ministerial complex, police headquarters, two major bridges, and a sugar factory to be completed, but not the electrical schemes.

The Chinese delegation, led by Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun, also promised that Beijing would donate 2,000 tons of wheat to Sierra Leone, in the wake of what agricultural sources said was a poor harvest here this year because of low rainfall. The Chinese government is also donating 200,000 yuan (80,000 dollars) for cooking oil, stationery, and medicines. The 22-member delegation was leaving here early today for Nigeria before going on to Togo, Benin, and Mali.

UN Head Receives Letters on Namibia Issue

PA281257 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0525 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] United Nations, 27 Nov (EFE) — UN Secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar received letters from the Angolan president and the South African foreign minister in which both state their proposals for the independence of Namibia.

In his letter, South African Foreign Minister R. F. Botha expressed his doubts about the "seriousness" of the negotiations by Angola to secure a negotiated solution to the problem of Namibia due to the fact that Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos "revealed" details about the "delicate discussions" that are currently being held.

Botha told the secretary general that the letter that the Angolan president sent to Perez de Cuellar "deviates from important aspects of Angola's proposals" which reached the South African Government and announced the Angolan agreement with Cuba on the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Southern Angola.

Meanwhile, South Africa maintains that it wants to find a solution to the problem of Namibia and reiterated its position that for this to occur there must be a signed agreement on the withdrawal of the Cuban troops.

South Africa insists that the withdrawal of the Cuban troops must be "parallel" to the reduction of South African troops in the region and that this is "essential" for free elections in Namibia and for the stability of the area.

"While South Africa proposes that in a period of 6 weeks after the agreement the Cuban presence be reduced to 12,000 soldiers, in 9 weeks to 8,000, and in 12 weeks to zero, Angola proposes that UN troops be established in Namibia and that the South Africans be simultaneously withdrawn from that territory.

The proposal by Angola and Cuba notes that in a period of 24 months after the UN troops are installed the 15,000 Cuban soldiers in the region will be withdrawn, but other contingents will remain in Angola because the country cannot guarantee the security of its territory through its own means.

South Africa demands that the South-West African People's Organization "SWAPO" commit itself to ending its armed actions against the government of Pretoria, and Angola demands that South Africa stop supporting the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola "UNITA."

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Message From Kaunda

MB290815 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] In Luanda yesterday, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received a message from Kenneth Kaunda, the chairman of the United National Independence Party and president of the Republic of Zambia, which was delivered by Boniface Zulu, the Zambian ambassador to Angola.

Another message, also addressed to Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, from Julius Nyerere, the chairman of OAU, will be handed to him here in Luanda soon by (Laba Oyaka), the assistant coordinator of the OAU liberation committee for African affairs. (Laba Oyaka) arrived in Luanda 2 days ago and, in addition to delivering the message, he is also expected to hold talks with Angolan authorities. He has already been received by Adolfo Nsikalango, the secretary in the office of the president for economic affairs. However, the date when the message will be handed to the Angolan president is still unknown.

Commentary Criticizes Portugal's Support for Opponents

MB260731 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 24 Nov 84

[ANGOP commentary: "Another Denouncement to Reject"]

[Text] The involvement of some political groups in openly subversive maneuvers against Angola is clear and unmistakable evidence that even the press does not dare to disguise. The Portuguese newspaper *DIARIO DE LISBOA* revealed 3 days ago that the criminal gang of the Pretoria puppet bandits is forging Angolan currency in Lisbon, which would be introduced to Angola through the areas still occupied by the South African invading forces.

The objective of this detestable operation is quite clear: to cause inflation or, in other words, create enormous economic difficulties for the Government of the People's Republic of Angola. Furthermore, a few days ago *O DIARIO* exposed the imminent creation of yet another anti-Angolan organization in Portugal. This gang of common criminals, which supposedly calls itself [Cura], intends to become a party with social and democratic views. With CIA financial backing, [Cura] would strengthen the number of Angolan plotters based in Lisbon.

O DIARIO also revealed that all moves aimed at legalizing the new cutthroat gang are made with the blessing of the Portuguese Ministry of Internal Administration. In recent years, Portugal has become the focal point for all sorts of plotters and criminals who plan there all the vile schemes against the Angolan people.

This situation, which is condemned by international law, has been growing worse with the lack of action by the Portuguese authorities. Under CIA orders, Portugal has changed into a paradise for adventurers, criminals, and traitors involved in conspiracies financed by imperialism against the People's Republic of Angola.

The Angolan plotters find a welcome that is not just reserved for officials of independent and sovereign countries. This treatment granted to individuals who lack the legitimacy to speak in the name of the Angolan people creates some difficulties in the relations between Portugal and Angola as independent nations. Angola is interested in strengthening its relations with Portugal on a nation to nation basis. However, the facilities granted to the Angolan plotters clearly shows that the Lisbon government is not

interested in maintaining friendly relations with the People's Republic of Angola. Reality belies its purposes. The recent disclosures that have been made in addition to the previous ones, prove the existence in Portugal of a smoothly run conspiratorial machine whose offshoots involve important sectors of the state apparatus.

The facts clearly show what is meant by giving special attention to the relations with the Portuguese-speaking African countries. We have found out once more that the demagogic public statements hide a monstrous organization against the Angolan state. What is regrettable is that these do not reflect sufficient awareness of the causes of the friction that presently mark the bilateral relations.

Instead, denials are issued when confronted with facts — the existence of anti-Angolan activities in their territory. The Portuguese use other excuses and blame others for the existing political tension. Hence, we would not be at all surprised at a new public denial of the truth of those disclosures which, we must stress, have not been made by Angolans.

40 UNITA Members killed in Luanda Sul Province

MB290900 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] A total of 40 UNITA criminals were killed, large quantities of war equipment were seized, and 57 members of the public were freed during actions carried out in Dala municipality, Lunda Sul Province by combatants of the 10th region. Furthermore, six Angolans who were tired and fed up with the vicissitudes of life in the bush, gave themselves up to the People's Armed Froces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] during these operations, reports the Department of Ideological Work of the MPLA-Labor Party committee for Lunda Sul Province.

Information reaching us from Huambo notes that UNITA bandits have also suffered major human and material losses in that region. During the fighting, which took place between 10 and 12 November in Bailundo, UNITA puppet gangs were able to partially destroy some of the buildings of that municipality.

A party and government delegation, led by Lieutenant Colonel Joauo Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade, the coordinator of the provincial committee Huambo, toured the place to observe the difficulties the people face in order to give them the necessary support. During his stay at the municipality, Lt Col Joauo Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade hailed the effort in repulsing the enemy by the FAPLA combatants stationed in the area.

LESOTHO

Jonathan Wants To Show BNP Power Unmatched

MB280829 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says that his aim is to show members of the opposition parties in Lesotho and the outside world that the BNP [Basotho National Party] is now a mass movement and that no other party can match its power.

Speaking in Maseru yesterday after receiving a delegation of members of the youth league of the BNP who had come to thank him for the vehicle he has provided for the league as president of the BNP, Dr Jonathan said it is the duty of the league of the party to be vigilant and to consolidate the position of the BNP throughout Lesotho to enable the party to win the forthcoming general elections.

One of his preoccupations, he said, was that he wants that the position of the party should be strong, and that candidates in more than 50 percent of all constituences should be returned unopposed in the coming election. He urged the youth to take an active interest and ensure that other members of the party are registered for the coming elections. Dr Jonathan said the enemy will try to intimidate the youth as it has already begun a smear campaign against them. He said, however, they should stand firm to protect party policy and ensure that the philosophy of the BNP spread throughout the country. In conclusion, he said it is most important that the youth throughout Lesotho clearly understand the policy of the party.

The chairman of the youth league, Mr (Qekwane), assured the prime minister that the party policy will be spread throughout Lesotho now that a vehicle has been made available to them. He said the BNP philosophy is the only viable one for the future and salvation of this country.

MADAGASCAR

Ratsiraka Urges End to Frontline-RSA Dependence

MB280847 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 27 Nov 84

["Excerpt" from President Didier Ratsiraka's speech to the OAU summit in Addis Ababa on 13 November — recorded]

[Summary] "I would simply like to state that the OAU is in fact to blame, and that we are all to blame for the fact that Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, and other countries now have relations with South Africa. This is because we did not do anything to help. There are countries that have means to help those countries to break their dependence on South Africa."

We should make it clear that "Africa and the OAU pledge to help all Frontline States toward success, independent from South Africa, and we must make the necessary efforts to enable those countries to at least reduce their dependence on South Africa."

"If Libya had given $1.5 billion to the Palestinian people to help them fight against Israel, and if all the countries that have the means here had given $1.5 billion to the Frontline States, I think that there would be no links between South Africa and the Frontline States. I am not attacking Libya, but all I am saying is that all the countries that have the means [laughter] here should help the Frontline States to break that dependence on South Africa."

MOZAMBIQUE

FPLM Soldiers Kill 50 'Bandits'

MB280924 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] In the province of Maputo, FPLM soldiers killed 50 armed bandits in the period between 10 October and 11 November. Those criminals were killed during actions of detection, siege, and annihilation of small scattered groups of bandits in the districts of Magude, Moamba, Manhica, Marracuene, and Boane.

The actions of the Mozambique Armed Forces reached a peak with the destruction of two camps of the armed bandits in the regions north of Magude District and east of Manhica District. Five armed bandits were also captured by the FPLM forces, as well as 5 weapons, 20 assorted mines, magazines, and ammunition.

Some of the groups of armed bandits were neutralized just after they had kidnapped 150 people, mostly women and children, who were then released. The released civilians, according to the Maputo provincial military command, have already been reunited with their families.

Forces Kill 60 'Terrorists'

MB281858 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The Mozambican Security Forces killed 60 Mozambique National Resistance terrorists in operations in Maputo Province in the 2 weeks after 11 November. The operations took place in districts northwest and west of Maputo city as well as due north near the road on route 16 [words indistinct].

NAMIBIA

Two Alleged SWAPO Terrorists Appear in Court

MB281132 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Two alleged SWAPO terrorists have appeared in the Supreme Court in Windhoek in South-West Africa/Namibia to be charged with abduction, murder, and robbery with aggravating circumstances. Their appearance in court is a sequel to the death of a South-West African Broadcasting Corporation radio announcer, Mr (Marten Tshunyenyanga), at Ondangwa in the northern South-West Africa/Namibian operational area in June of last year.

Counsel for the defense, Mr David (Soggott), asked for a postponement to a date in December to enable the defense team to prepare its case. Mr (Soggott) said the two accused were mentally impaired because of prolonged solitary confinement and would not be able to understand the proceedings if the trial were held now. He says it would take about 10 months for them to recover.

SWAPO Calls Conscription 'Dangerous Move'

MB281023 Lusaka Voice of Namibia in English 1830 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Station Commentary]

[Text] According to the latest information reaching the Voice of Namibia news desk from reliable sources inside Namibia, a [word indistinct] of multinational companies has or are forcing their workers to register for the so-called South-West Africa Territory Force. This is in the (?wake) of a new (?forcible) order, now in full swing in Namibia, for all young and able-bodied Namibian men to register for the illegal occupationist Army of South Africa in our country.

The companies are, the Diesel-Electric Company of [word indis(tinct], the [word indistinct] Corporation Limited, [words indistinct] of Tsumeb, the South African Railways of Grootfontein, the Department of Water Affairs of Grootfontein, Barclays, and Standard Bank of [word indistinct], to mention but a few.

Some of these companies have already dismissed their employees who have refused to register. These repressive measures are to be imposed on every male from the age of 17 to 55, and even non-Namibian citizens are being forced to register. This move has only one common (?goal), [words indistinct]. The South African racists want to instill first, in the Namibians themselves, and in the world public opinion, that the people of Namibia do not want SWAPO, that is why they took up arms to fight against it.

This is a dangerous move taken by the enemy of our people. we know for certain that of late South Africa has announced publicly that she could no longer bear the financial burden of Namibia alone. Having realized the high price, she is made to pay in order to keep her colonial grip over Namibia, South Africa resorted to make brother fight brother, and son fight his father in Namibia. But what made the racist regime and its war generals to force Namibian males to register for army in Namibia?

In the words of the president of SWAPO, Comrade Sam Nujoma, it means our combats of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia have (?continued to gain). Our people inside the country have also defeated South Africa by refusing to collaborate with her. Naturally, the South African Army is a corrupt army of occupation which has been unable to win the war against SWAPO forces, and even the hearts and minds of the Namibian population.

It is no wonder that Pretoria now thought of using military measures to force our people into her Army. In the long run, South Africa will tell the world that it is not she, but the people of Namibia who are fighting each other. Afterall, South Africa has hoped for a so-called internal settlement in Namibia whereby the puppets will ask for South Africa's protection in defense.

Based in this fight, we wish to record our categorical rejection of the false conscription. There is no way whatsoever in which Namibia people, through the difficulties of the liberation of their motherland, would ally themselves [words indistinct] neither administratively nor militarily to (?a blatant) blackmail method on the part of the multinational companies to force their employ-

ces to register, or else they lose their jobs, and add to the rate of unemployment now in our country. By doing so, racist South Africa has retained two of its colonial ambitions in Namibia: a civil war situation whereby South Africa will subjugate the Namibian people militarily, and her refusal to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 435.

We call upon all Namibians to [word indistinct] in the future. In the same vein, we challenge South Africa to sign a cease-fire with SWAPO and to implement Resolution 435. Only that, and nothing else, will ensure lasting peace and stability in Southern africa. No amount of intimidation, threat, persecution, or torture, will persuade SWAPO, and the Namibian people for that matter, into accepting to be involved in the occupationist Army of apartheid South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Comments on Talks With Venda Government

MB281543 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha says that today's talks between the special cabinet committee on the constitutional development of blacks and the Venda Government have been frank and held in a pleasant atmosphere.

The meeting at Thohoyandou is headed by Mr Botha in the absence of Mr Chris Heunis, the chairman of the committee. Mr Botha said a wide range of subjects have been discussed, including the position of Vendans living outside the borders of their country. Today's meeting is the committee's sixteenth since its establishment. The other South African delegates are Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Mr Louis le Grange, Mr F.W. de Klerk, and Mr Louis Nel.

Deputy Trade Minister Receives New Duties

MB281934 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has announced that finance is to be added to the portfolio of the deputy minister of trade and industries, Mr Kent Durr, from 1 December. Mr Durr, who is member of parliament for Maitland, will then be known as the deputy minister of finance and of trade and industries.

PFP Executive Rejects Request for Party Congress

MB281603 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The Federal Executive of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] has rejected a request by the PFP member of parliament for Yeoville, Mr Harry Schwarz, to hold an extraordinary federal congress as soon as possible.

In a statement released in Cape Town, Dr Alex Boraine, the chairman of the Federal Council, said the request has been made after resolutions relating to conscription and open membership of the party. He said that one of the resolutions has been passed either unanimously or by an overwhelming majority by the Cape, Natal, and Transvaal congresses as well as by an overwhelming majority of the Federal Council.

Dr Boraine said the other resolution has been passed by an overwhelming majority by two of the three PFP congresses and by most members of the Federal Council. The PFP caucus has also voted overwhelmingly in favor of Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's interpretation of both resolutions.

NUSAS Leader Comments on Release From Detention

MB280855 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Student leader Kate Philip has been released from security police detention. Her release last night took her friends and family by surprise. Philip is the president of the National Union of South African Students. She was picked up 2 weeks ago in a dawn police raid on a friend's home in Johannesburg. Philip says her unexpected release has left her with mixed feelings.

[Begin Philip recording] I will tell you, I am overjoyed at my own release. My thoughts at present and those of the United Democratic Front must be with those who remain inside. From the glimpses that I got while I was in detention, it was clear that the cells at John Vorster Square are full of other detainees, and I think our thoughts must be with them at present, and the attempts that have been made through the Internal Security Act to criminalize all legal forms of protest and political action. [end recording]

New Removals Begin in Natal; 37 Families Moved

MB281436 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] A new spate of removals has begun in Natal and, as Carmel Rickard reports, there is some [word indistinct] about who is responsible:

[Rickard] Thirty-seven families are being moved to a huge new resettlement camp at (Vaaihoek), 40 km from Ladysmith. They come from [Stendown's] Mission more than 60 km away. The people with their goods are being transported to the new camp where there has already been an outcry because of the shortage of water.

Last week a few dozen families were moved into the camp but that group had previously lived not far from the new site. Members of the community claim they do not want to go, and according to workers from the Association for Rural Advancement, they are distressed at leaving their homes.

The official attitude is that the removals are a matter between the present owner of the land and the families. It is claimed that he has given them notice to leave and that state employees are simply helping the now homeless people move to alternative accommodation. In terms of government plans for Natal, as many as 100,000 people face removals in the province.

Antinuclear Group Opposes Dumping Waste

MB281931 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The antinuclear group, Koeberg Alert, says it strongly opposed the use of Vaalputs in Namaqualand as an international dumping ground for nuclear waste. The group was reacting to a call to turn the nuclear waste site into an international venture that could earn South Africa millions of rand.

A spokesman for Koeberg Alert, Mr (John Venn), said South Africa should be cautious of any plan in terms of which foreign countries were prepared to pay this country to dispose of a problem they had been unable to solve. He said the group felt that there was a possibility that long-term environmental and safety factors could be ignored in favor of short-term financial gain.

Buthelezi Blames UK for Creating Apartheid

MB281925 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says he is opposed to violence and revolution because revolution will not lead to a new society and social order.

He told a British Government delegation at Ulundi that throughout Africa, international forces had supported armed revolutions, but had been unable in the process of reconstructing the individual countries' social, economic, and political life, to make living more meaningful and rewarding for ordinary people.

Chief Buthelezi said that of all the countries in the world, Britain had most influenced the South African way of life and had, in fact, been responsible for political apartheid. He said it was the British who had established native reserves which were the forerunners of the present homelands. It was the British who institutionalized political divisions between black and white, and it was the British who led South Africa into the Act of Union, thereby setting the scene for generations of politics to follow.9 Chief Buthelezi added, however, that Britain had since done much to correct past mistakes. He was certain that Britain was sincere in its attempts to influence events in South Africa with a view to bringing about positive change.

Commentary Cites Negative Impact of Radical Action

MB260857 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Station commentary: "Counterproductive Political Action"]

[Text] It is becoming clear from the statements of a growing number of black spokesmen that there is a radical reassessment going on in urban black communities about the impact of the recent civil unrest and disruptive industrial action. Many are wondering what, if anything, has been gained to offset the very damaging losses that have been suffered individually and communally. For the sake of our future, *THE SOWETAN* warned recently, we need to seriously consider what we are achieving.

There is little doubt that some harsh lessons about the consequences of ignoring reality have been learned. The sponsors of political blackmail — whether directed against schools, employers, or community institutions — have been proved wrong, with disastrous conclusiveness. Far from accelerating the urban black development that has been underway on those and other fronts, they have significantly retarded it.

For those directly involved, the harshest lesson to be learned has undoubtedly been the one that income has to be earned. For their own survival, and that of their workers, companies require stability in their labor force, the honoring of contracts, and recognition of the link between pay and productivity. The flouting of those principles in recent weeks had the predictable results. SASOL [South Africal Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] dismissed 6,000 workers who had refused to return to work. A Pretoria company closed down its factory after dismissing the entire staff of 650 over a refusal to work overtime.

Elsewhere, workers have been dismissed for disruptive action in breach of service contracts. On a much bigger scale, workers who took part in the political stay-away have had their wages docked for that period. Last week the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce advised all its members to observe the principle of no remuneration for work not performed, and to inform workers accordingly.

Losses on the workfront are felt most keenly because they are immediate, but they are dwarfed by others, like that in education. In respect of a substantial proportion of its (?youth, in fact), the black people are losing an entire generation of educated people, with results that will still be felt in the next century. The damage to community property — 18 million rands in the Vaal Triangle alone — will take years to repair, delaying other necessary development projects.

No less damaging to the communities are the divisions they have created in their own ranks, and the resultant fragmentation of efforts to achieve more meaningful participation in decision-making that affects them. The sowers of violent confrontation have reaped a stunted crop indeed. The tradegy, and the measure of their crime, is that so many gullible people have had to lose so much in the learning process.

ZAMBIA

Parliamentarians Question Mundia on Missed Session

MB281955 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Members of parliament today questioned the prime minister, Nalumino Mundia, for having failed to convene the House's July-August session. Backbenchers said that the failure by the prime minister to convene the sitting had caused anxiety in the nation apart from depriving the house of the opportunity to discuss many outstanding national issues. The parliamentarians also questioned the prime minister's alleged failure to furnish them with what has arisen [words indistinct].

In reply, Mr Mundia explained that the shortcomings have been caused by amendments to the laws relating to [words indistinct]. The prime minister, who was told that the speaker had been notified about the problem, said government had earlier underestimated the complexity of [word indistinct] amendment but only realized when it was time for resumption of the July- August session.

ZIMBABWE

Radio Truth Cites ZANU-PF Policy Document

MB240950 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 24 nov 84

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Radio Truth will continue its exposure of ZANU-PF machinations to pervert the last vestiges of democracy in Zimbabwe. We have had access to a ZANU-PF policy document, updated and approved by the Politburo, which reveals with stark clarity how the opposition parties and their leaders are to be systematically weakened politically, if not physically destroyed.

In our last program we revealed the grubby tactics which have been employed so far with the full backing of the party leadership. Hardly a day goes by without a further manifestation of ZANU-PF's desperate bid to hang on to power at all costs, and regardless of the expressed will of the people.

The arrest of the white ZAPU members of the Beitbridge Council heralds a new development. It would seem that the regime hopes that, after the necessary time limit has elapsed, new elections can be held. They believe that, as a result of the current intimidation, there would be no non-ZANU-PF candidates willing to stand, and the party nominees will be returned unopposed. We would warn the members of the Bulawayo city council and other ZAPU controlled local authorities to be very careful. Big brother is watching you!

There was yet another provoked clash by the youth wing of the ruling party at a ZAPU rally in Glenora. This time the opposition groups were ready for them and the ZANU-PF gang was driven off by ZAPU supporters, assisted by members of the United African National Council and ZANU Muwenji. We deplore violence by either side, but we have some sympathy with the ZAPU party treasurer, Mr Kenneth Mano. He declared that, if attacked, his party faithful would hit back. As he commented, the time has come to call a spade a spade and to speak to the enemy in the language he understands.

In typical fashion the state-run radio tried to blame ZAPU for the clashes. They alleged that the sight of ZAPU members carrying instruments for self-defense had enraged ZANU-PF supporters. This is balderdash! It is part of ZANU-PF policy to break up meetings of every other political party. They have done it far too often for any thinking person to be deceived by the official propaganda line.